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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the forty-third session

(6-15 March 2000)

Economic and Social Council

Official Records, 2000

Supplement No. 8

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Note

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, reaffirmed the unwavering determination and commitment of Member States to overcoming the world drug problem through domestic and international strategies to reduce both the illicit supply of and the demand for drugs, and recognized that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach with full respect for the sovereignty of States,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/202 of 17 December 1998, decided to designate its fifty-fifth session as "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and to convene a Millennium Summit of the United Nations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in response to the need to address persistent problems efficiently and effectively and to deal with the emerging trends and challenges of the future, identified drug control as one of the overall priorities of work for the United Nations in its medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001,[1]

Noting with grave concern that the drug problem is a global challenge involving tens of millions of victims abusing drugs worldwide and causing massive social and health difficulties, as well as undermining economies,

Aware that drug trafficking and abuse have an impact on many key areas of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the need for Governments to implement comprehensive measures to follow up the work of the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and to monitor their implementation,

Emphasizing the important role of the international community in mobilizing efforts to give effect to its commitment to drug control as an integral part of the United Nations overall programme for the new millennium,

Taking note of the forthcoming publication of the new *World Drug Report*,

1. *Invites* the General Assembly to include the world drug problem as an item on the agenda of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations to be held from 6 to 8 September 2000;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to inform the Secretary-General of the contents of the present resolution in light of the preparations being undertaken for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[2]

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* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 36.

[1] See the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 (A/53/6/Rev.1).

* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 68.

[2] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[3] and in particular the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[4]

Stressing the need for interdisciplinary teams to promote national and regional prevention programmes, taking into account the specificities and distinguishing features of each region and country, with the aim of promoting health and individual and social well-being and raising awareness, through positive messages, of the consequences of drug abuse with regard to the achievement of that aim,

Noting the need for exchange of information on efforts in this field to ensure the effectiveness of international cooperation and solidarity,

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,[5] which points to the need to continue work on the design of policies to reduce the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to support States and regional bodies in the design, through an interdisciplinary approach, of national and regional prevention programmes, taking into account the specificities and distinguishing features of each region and country, with the aim of promoting health and individual and social well-being and raising awareness, through positive messages, of the consequences of drug abuse with regard to the achievement of that aim;

2. *Urges* Member States to promote the establishment of interdisciplinary approaches, as well as multidisciplinary teams, to pursue, in the context of demand reduction, the objectives set out in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Calls for* the promotion of information and education programmes that will raise awareness of the risks of drug abuse, taking into account differences in gender, culture and education among the target groups, with special attention being paid to children and young people, and will reflect sound, precise and balanced data;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/33 of 20 July 1999 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[6]

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,[7] in which the Board points out that in 1998 the current status of stocks of opiate raw materials and major opiates seemed to have improved, and that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved as a result of the efforts made by the two traditional suppliers, India and Turkey, together with other producing countries,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[6] and to take

[3] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[4] Resolution 54/132, annex.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para.125.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically, and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply, and further urges concerned producing countries and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw material;

4. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that informal inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-fourth session.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

3. Thematic debate: building partnership to address the world drug problem.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary].

A. Substantive items

Normative segment

Mandates received from the General Assembly

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

* For the discussion, see chap. X, para. 172.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

Treaty-based and normative functions

5. Drug demand reduction:

(a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

(b) World situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

(ii) Countering money-laundering;

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

(c) International cooperation in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

(d) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

9. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

B. Organizational and other matters

11. Duration of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

13. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session.

15. Opening of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board*

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999.

* For the discussion, see chap. V, paras. 102-113.

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions and decision adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 43/1. Streamlining the annual reports questionnaire**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the importance of following up the commitments of Member States set out in the Political Declaration[8] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to review and integrate all annual reports questionnaires, using modern communication and presentation techniques to make such changes in format as might be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate their use,

Reaffirming the importance of basing the development of demand reduction programmes on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug abuse and drug-related problems in the population, using similar definitions, indicators and procedures, as set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[9]

Welcoming the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in support of the building of capacity to collect comparable and reliable data through the global drug abuse assessment programme, and encouraging Member States to invest in the development of national information systems to allow collection of sound and comparable data on drug abuse,

** For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 37.

[8] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[9] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

Noting with satisfaction the approval by the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/220 of 7 April 1999, of the use of resources from the Development Account to reduce the burden on Governments of manual data-gathering, maintenance and exchange by providing information technology support to selected countries in order to allow electronic submissions of annual reports questionnaires and other forms and questionnaires,

Underlining the need to avoid duplication of effort by Member States in reporting on drug demand reduction activities, in particular the overlap between the content of sections 2 and 3 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire and that of the new biennial questionnaire,

Reiterating the need to revise the annual reports questionnaire and to make such changes in format as may be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate its use,

Taking note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting, held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems,[10]

1. *Decides* to abolish sections 2 and 3 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire, since those sections duplicate the new biennial questionnaire;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to revise section 1 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire, taking guidance from the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting held in Lisbon in January 2000,[10] and considering other initiatives and documents relevant to the subject, and to test the resulting draft questionnaire in countries with various levels of development with regard to data-collection capacity;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Director to use information technology, as part of the revision process, to assist countries with more efficient submission of the annual reports questionnaire on drug abuse;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Director to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session a draft of the revised annual reports questionnaire for examination with a view to introduction in 2002;

5. *Calls upon* the Executive Director to ensure that appropriate resources are made available to allow the data received to be analysed and disseminated in a more meaningful manner.

Resolution 43/2. Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[11] Member States recognized the importance of demand reduction as an indispensable pillar in countering the world drug problem, and committed themselves to the following: introducing into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[12] establishing the year 2003 as a target date for having in place new or enhanced demand reduction strategies and programmes, in close collaboration with public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities; and achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by the year 2008,

Also recalling that in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[13] all Member States were urged to implement the Action Plan in their national, regional and international actions, and to strengthen their national efforts to control the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, particularly among children and youth,

Reaffirming the importance of basing the development of demand reduction programmes on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug use and abuse and drug-related problems in the population, using similar definitions, indicators and procedures, as detailed in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,

Underlining that demand reduction strategies should also build on knowledge acquired from research, as well as

[10] E/CN.7/2000/CRP.3.

* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 69.

[11] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[12] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[13] Resolution 54/132, annex.

on lessons derived from past programmes, known as best strategies,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States in the implementation of the Declaration,

Recognizing the tasks entrusted to the Programme under the Action Plan with respect to the provision of advice and technical assistance for the establishment of national systems for monitoring the drug abuse problem and for the development of demand reduction strategies and programmes in close collaboration with public health, education, social welfare and law enforcement authorities,

Further recognizing that the Action Plan entrusts the Programme with the identification and dissemination of best strategies for drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation,

Welcoming the efforts already made and the activities initiated by the Programme to support the implementation of the Declaration and the Action Plan,

Recognizing that the Programme needs sufficient resources to carry out the new mandates resulting from the Action Plan, in particular with regard to the identification and sharing of best practice, taking into account national policies and the cultural conditions of countries,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide guidance and assistance, to those requesting it, for the development of demand reduction strategies and programmes in line with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[12]

2. *Also requests* the Programme to facilitate the sharing of information on best practices in a number of areas;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, when preparing the regular budget proposals for the biennium 2002-2003, to allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[13]

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to commit themselves to the implementation of the Action Plan, notably by providing appropriate voluntary contributions to the Programme.

Resolution 43/3. Enhancing assistance to drug abusers*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that millions of people worldwide are abusers of, or are addicted to, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Aware of the damage that drug abuse and addiction cause to the physical, mental and social health of individuals, in particular the young,

Noting with concern the spread of drug abuse and addiction in society, because of its effects on public and social health and economic resources,

Bearing in mind the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999,

Recognizing that effective action against drug abuse and addiction must be based on a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated approach by which reduction of supply and of demand reinforce each other,

Aware of the need to reduce the negative health and social consequences of substance abuse as an indispensable element of demand reduction,

Also aware of the fact that drug abuse and addiction are serious problems, that many drug abusers do not make use of existing assistance and treatment, and that many times available services do not fully meet their needs,

Aware that under article 4 (c) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[14] States parties have an obligation to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes, *inter alia*, the distribution, use and possession of drugs,

Recalling that article 38, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[15] provides that States parties should give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and should coordinate their efforts to those ends,

* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 70.

[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[15] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

1. *Urges* Member States to develop services for early detection, counselling, treatment, relapse prevention, aftercare and social reintegration and to ensure that such services are widely available and have sufficient capacity for those in need;

2. *Requests* Member States to find strategies and increase access to and availability of services designed to reach drug abusers who are not integrated into or reached by existing services and programmes and are at high risk of severe health damage, drug-related infectious diseases and even fatal incidents, in order to assist such drug abusers in reducing individual and public health risks;

3. *Invites* Member States to exchange with other Member States and with relevant national and international bodies information on their strategies, programmes and services as described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above. In this matter, the importance of the development and subsequent practical use of evaluation methodologies is stressed;

4. *Calls* for the provision of voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take into account the information submitted by Governments on the efforts described in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above when preparing, for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session, the biennial report on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

Resolution 43/4. International cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[16] which provides in article 33 that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Reaffirming the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted at the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990,[17] in particular the solemn commitment, set forth in paragraph 24 of the Plan of Action, to protect children, specifically those in especially difficult circumstances, against the menace of production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Convinced of the priority that must be assigned to the prevention of drug abuse among children, within the framework of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[18]

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 54/149 of 4 November 1999,

Noting with grave concern the global increase in the use of minors in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in the number of children starting to use drugs at an earlier age and in the access to substances not previously used,

Underlining the need to prevent and counter drug abuse among children because of its effects on their physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development,

Recognizing that the timely prevention of drug abuse among children will protect this population group from developing addictions at an earlier age or upon reaching adulthood,

Recognizing also that collaboration among Governments, international organizations and all sectors of society at large, is necessary for the implementation of plans and initiatives to counter drug abuse among children and the use of minors in illicit drug production and trafficking,

1. *Exhorts* all States to give effect to the measures envisaged in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[18]

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* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 70.

[16] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[17] A/45/625, annex.

[18] Resolution 54/132, annex.

2. *Also exhorts* all States to assign priority to activities aimed at preventing drug and inhalant abuse among children with a view to giving effect to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

3. *Further exhorts* all States to implement prevention programmes, training plans, grass-roots activities and treatment and rehabilitation projects targeted at children and young people and designed to promote self-management, healthy lifestyles and improved living conditions, within their family environment and communities, drawing on international cooperation as necessary, in particular that provided by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Urges* all States to promote participation by children and young people in all drug abuse prevention activities;

5. *Also urges* all States to implement special drug abuse prevention projects targeted at children in difficult circumstances, in particular street children and children affected by conflict situations, as well as, where appropriate, programmes to counter the use of children and young people in the production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

6. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit, on the basis of existing reporting instruments, at its forty-fourth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the situation with regard to drug and inhalant abuse among children and on prevention and treatment programmes, indicating global trends, organized according to geographical regions, and containing proposals for international cooperation aimed at prevention.

Resolution 43/5. Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the increasing prevalence of illicit traffic by sea of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reaffirming that full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the principles of the international law of the sea should govern international cooperation in the fight against illicit traffic by sea,

Reaffirming the obligation of all parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[19] under article 17 thereof, to cooperate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic by sea,

Recalling that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, adopted, in resolution S-20/4 C of 10 June 1998, measures to promote judicial cooperation to counter illicit traffic by sea,

Recalling also that in paragraph 6 (d) of resolution S-20/4 C, the Assembly recommended that States negotiate and implement bilateral and multilateral agreements to enhance cooperation in combating the illicit drug traffic by sea in accordance with article 17 of the 1988 Convention,

Noting that in paragraph 6 (b) of resolution S-20/4 C, the Assembly recommended that States review communication channels and procedures between competent authorities to facilitate coordination and cooperation with the objective of ensuring rapid responses and decisions,

Noting also that in resolution S-20/4 C, the Assembly called upon States, *inter alia*, to review their national legislation to ensure that the legal requirements of the 1988 Convention are met, for example, the identification of competent national authorities, the maintenance of ship registries and the establishment of adequate law enforcement powers,

Reaffirming the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation in maritime counter-narcotics activities, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 9, of the 1988 Convention, and noting the agreement concluded by the Council of Europe to supplement article 17,

Noting the informal consultations that have taken place and the decision to convene, no later than December 2000, a preparatory meeting with a view to calling a diplomatic conference among interested Governments concerning cooperation in suppressing illicit maritime trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the Caribbean area,

* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 92.

[19] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Cognizant of the possibility of deceptive practices of masters of vessels engaged in illicit traffic by sea, including the provision of false or incomplete information regarding vessel nationality to impede expeditious responses to requests,

Observing that such requests may sometimes relate to difficult operational situations, and that the opportunity to take appropriate action may be lost unless responses are received in a timely manner,

Emphasizing that, in accordance with international law, ships should sail under the flag of one State only, and a ship which sails under the flags of two or more States, using them according to convenience, may not claim any of the nationalities in question with respect to any other State, and may be assimilated to a ship without nationality,

1. *Encourages* interested Governments, where appropriate, to develop regional maritime agreements;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on voluntary resources and upon the request of interested Governments, to provide, through its regional offices, the necessary technical support to negotiation processes for agreements concerning cooperation in suppressing illicit maritime trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Supports*, through available voluntary contributions, efforts by the Programme to facilitate coordination by States parties, under article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[19] of practical ways to ensure more effective suppression of maritime drug trafficking;

4. *Urges* States parties to the 1988 Convention:

(a) To regularly review and update changes to the information submitted for inclusion in the United Nations publication entitled *Competent National Authorities under the International Drug Control Treaties*;

(b) To respond expeditiously to a request made in accordance with article 17, bearing in mind the operational imperatives of the request;

5. *Encourages* States parties to the 1988 Convention, within available resources and where appropriate, to consider the possibility of establishing a mechanism to respond to requests, such as to provide for availability at all times, subject to national procedures, and to work towards maintaining adequate telephone, facsimile and other possible communication links with the competent authority or authorities.

Resolution 43/6. Illicit cultivation*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the efforts made by some countries to eradicate illicit crops of coca, opium poppy and cannabis in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[20]

Recalling paragraph 18 of the Political Declaration[21] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops,

Bearing in mind the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[22] in which measures are included to promote bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation to eradicate illicit crops and avoid their relocation from one area, region or country to another,

Recalling also paragraph 38 (e) of the Global Programme of Action[23] on extension of the scope of economic and technical cooperation in support of crop substitution and integrated rural development programmes and other economic and technical programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and processing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide financial support and technical assistance, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to countries that have eradicated and that continue to eradicate illicit crops and that seek to avoid their relocation, through the implementation of sustainable alternative development programmes.

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* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 93.

[20] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[21] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[22] Resolution S-20/4 E.

[23] Resolution S-17/2, annex.

Resolution 43/7. Enhancing regional cooperation through a regional database on drug-related crimes*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned about the threat posed by the increasing illicit cultivation of and trafficking in narcotic drugs in south-west Asia,

Convinced that effective cooperation to counteract this threat is desirable and necessary,

Taking note with approval of the proceedings of the first International Conference of Drug Liaison Officers, held in Tehran from 17 to 18 January 2000,

Bearing in mind that the report of the Conference contained recommendations calling upon States to promote international cooperation through, *inter alia*, the exchange of information and experiences gained in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, which was one of the most important aspects of such cooperation,

1. *Invites* the States concerned to continue to hold meetings of drug liaison officers in south-west Asia on a regular basis;

2. *Calls upon* the States concerned to cooperate in establishing a point of contact, with clearly defined functions, to ensure the timely sharing of operational intelligence;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take steps to ensure the provision of assistance, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, for the establishment in Tehran of a south-west Asian regional database on drug-related crimes, taking into account national regulations and, as far as possible, enhancing existing information systems and avoiding duplication, as a mechanism to improve and facilitate the exchange of information, as called for by the first International Conference of Drug Liaison Officers, held in Tehran from 17 to 18 January 2000.

Resolution 43/8. Internet*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the continued advertising and sale of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals for illicit purposes in most countries via the World Wide Web,

Deeply concerned that the advertising and sale of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals for illicit purposes is an international activity that must be eliminated in order to prevent its deleterious effects on the health of society and on economic, social and political institutions,

Noting the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors[24] and the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, including measures to counter the misuse of new technologies, in particular the World Wide Web, by criminal organizations in the diversion and misuse of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals,

Aware that effective international and national regulatory control programmes are an essential part of overall counter-narcotics strategies,

Determined to deter the use of the World Wide Web for the proliferation of drug trafficking and abuse,

Resolved to curtail the availability of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals for illicit purposes through the misuse of the World Wide Web,

Recalling article 10 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[25] in which it is recommended to the States parties to prohibit advertising of psychotropic substances to the public at large, taking due consideration of their constitutional provisions,

Encourages Member States to consider taking the following measures to prevent the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and illicitly obtained precursor chemicals involving technologies based on the World Wide Web:

(a) Cooperating with each other and more rapidly exchanging data and experiences related to the sale, via the World Wide Web, of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals that are diverted into illicit channels of distribution;

(b) Evaluating their own regulatory and legal controls over the advertising and sale of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals involving the World Wide Web;

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* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 94.

* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 95.

[24] Resolution S-20/4 A.

[25] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

(c) Establishing or increasing, where necessary, the level of control and monitoring of web sites relating to controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals, including possible criminal, civil and administrative penalties consistent with national laws;

(d) Increasing cooperation among police, customs, other law enforcement agencies and regulatory agencies to enhance control and monitoring efforts designed to curb the trafficking of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals via the World Wide Web;

(e) Working in close cooperation with World Wide Web service providers and pharmaceutical and chemical industries to thwart the misuse of this emerging communication technology for the proliferation of drug abuse;

(f) Promoting, in coordination with Internet service providers, the dissemination of information aimed at discouraging illicit drug use.

Resolution 43/9. Control of precursor chemicals*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the control of precursor chemicals to prevent diversion of key chemicals from licit commerce to illicit drug manufacture is an essential component of a comprehensive counter-narcotics strategy,

Noting that the vast international commerce in precursor chemicals makes regional, international and multilateral cooperation essential to prevent chemical diversion,

Recognizing that article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[26] provides the foundation for regional, international and multilateral cooperation in chemical control,

Recognizing also the many Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions providing guidance to Governments in the implementation of national regimes for the control of precursor chemicals in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention,

Noting in particular the measures to control precursors adopted, in resolution S-20/4 B, by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Calling attention to paragraph 7 (a) (i) of resolution S-20/4 B, which stresses the need to monitor trade in potassium permanganate and acetic anhydride by ensuring the provision of pre-export notification to the competent authorities in importing countries for transactions involving these substances, in addition to those listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention,

Reiterating the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board in international control of diversion of chemicals,

1. *Commends* the initiative of countries that play a major role in producing, trading and importing potassium permanganate, and of the International Narcotics Control Board, in developing and implementing a detailed action plan for potassium permanganate, in response to the measures to control precursors adopted, in resolution S-20/4 B, by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, including a special initiative, known as "Operation Purple", involving a cooperative programme to monitor and control commerce in potassium permanganate;

2. *Applauds* the success of the participating producing, trading and importing countries in carrying out all measures provided for in the action plan, and in particular applauds the preliminary results of Operation Purple, which has monitored 248 shipments of potassium permanganate since its inception on 1 April 1999, and stopped or seized 32 of those shipments as suspect and liable to diversion to illicit drug manufacture;

3. *Notes* the success of chemical control initiatives targeting key precursor chemicals as exemplified by the preliminary results of Operation Purple;

4. *Appreciates* that Operation Purple directly supports the objectives to be achieved through the measures to control precursors adopted, in resolution S-20/4 B, by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together;

5. *Stresses* that participation in Operation Purple is completely voluntary;

6. *Urges* Governments to take appropriate measures to control potassium permanganate, in accordance with the measures to control chemical precursors

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 122.

[26] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

adopted by the General Assembly in resolution S-20/4 B, and calls on them to consider participating in regional and multilateral initiatives such as Operation Purple;

7. *Encourages* interested Governments, regional and international organizations and the International Narcotics Control Board to consider appropriate initiatives targeting acetic anhydride, also identified for particular attention in the measures to control precursors set forth in Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

Resolution 43/10. Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[27] in particular paragraph 13 thereof, in which Member States decided to devote particular attention to the emerging trends in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs,

Recalling also the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[28]

Alarmed by the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption, in particular by youth, of synthetic drugs in most countries and by the high probability that amphetamine-type stimulants, methamphetamine and amphetamine in particular, may become drugs of choice among abusers in the twenty-first century,

Deeply concerned that the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, have increased their potential for causing serious harm to both abusers and the public at large,

Fully aware that synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants, can be easily manufactured anywhere and at low cost, that illicit manufacture can readily be shifted from one country to another because of differing regulations and standards of enforcement and that difficulties are encountered in effectively controlling the manufacture and trafficking of such drugs, owing in particular to the constant proliferation of new molecules,

Stressing the importance of the effective control and strict enforcement of synthetic drugs and their precursors as essential measures in combating their illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption,

Recognizing that, in the fight against the illicit manufacture and trafficking of synthetic drugs and their precursors, regional cooperation is essential in order to prevent the shifting of illicit manufacture from one country to another,

Welcoming relevant regional initiatives by Member States in this area, such as the joint action, adopted by the European Union in June 1997, to promote the exchange of information, the assessment of risk and the control of new synthetic drugs, and the four events collectively entitled "Anti-drug Conference, Tokyo", held in January 2000,

Also welcoming the continuing efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to assist Member States in regional cooperation activities to implement the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors, in particular by convening, as part of the Anti-drug Conference, Tokyo, the Conference on Amphetamine-type Stimulants in East and South-East Asia, held in Tokyo from 24 to 27 January 2000 and hosted by the Government of Japan,

Taking note of the resolution and the recommendations adopted by the Conference on Amphetamine-type Stimulants in East and South-East Asia,[29]

Stressing the necessity of reliable and comparable data enabling an objective understanding of the nature and magnitude of the problem of synthetic drugs and a proper evaluation of the effectiveness of countermeasures,

1. *Calls upon* Member States and the relevant regional and international organizations to give synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, due priority in their drug policies and programmes and to verify the adequacy of their national legislations in relation to the goals set by the Political Declaration[27] and the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 123.

[27] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[28] Resolution S-20/4 A.

[29] See E/CN.7/2000/CRP.1.

Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;[28] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together;

2. *Urges* Member States to implement specific actions mandated in the Action Plan;

3. *Invites* Member States to enhance programmes, targeting youth in particular, in order to prevent abuse of synthetic drugs, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations that are active in drug abuse prevention;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to facilitate, at the national, regional and international levels, rapid exchange of information concerning the chemical and physical description of new synthetic drugs, the frequency and circumstances of consumption, reported seized quantities, possible risks linked to abuse of such drugs and strategies adopted to curb their diffusion;

5. *Invites* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to exchange information on measures taken to ensure rapid identification and assessment of new synthetic drugs and on models used to improve the flexibility of the process of scheduling pursuant to paragraph 23 of the Action Plan;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen regional and international cooperation against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of synthetic drugs and their precursors, in such fields as regulatory control, law enforcement, maritime cooperation and customs control;

7. *Invites* non-governmental organizations to consider establishing and strengthening regional networks for drug abuse prevention activities;

8. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to expand and strengthen further, in cooperation with national authorities and relevant regional and international organizations, its regional projects related to synthetic drugs and their precursors, according to the requirements of each region and with the assistance of Member States that have experience and expertise in this area, and to develop new regional programmes, as appropriate;

9. *Requests* the Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to assist, in cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations, Member States that so request in establishing a regional system or mechanism, as needed, and as far as possible to assist in enhancing existing systems and mechanisms and avoiding duplication, so as to collect reliable and comparable data to enable the assessment of national and regional trends in both the nature and magnitude of drug abuse, including synthetic drugs in particular;

10. *Also requests* the Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to assist Member States that so request in facilitating the exchange of information on measures taken by Governments and relevant regional and international organizations to counter problems associated with synthetic drugs, with a view to promoting regional and international cooperation;

11. *Decides* to consider these matters at its forty-fourth session on the basis of a report to be prepared by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Resolution 43/11. Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the primary aim of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[30] which is to confine the use of narcotic drugs to legitimate medical and scientific purposes,

Recalling further article 4 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[31] concerning special provisions regarding the scope of control, including authorization of the carrying by international travellers of small quantities of preparations, other than those listed in Schedule I of that Convention, where such preparations are for personal use and have been lawfully obtained,

Noting the increasing mobility of human beings due to the development of the means of transport,

Underlining the importance of the management of pain associated with a medical condition,

Aware of continuing developments in the treatment of opiate addiction,

1. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to take into account the problem of travellers being treated by means of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs;

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* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 37.

30 United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

31 Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

2. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of Member States, to examine provisions which, in the same way as those contained in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[31] might facilitate and enhance security in cases involving travellers who carry medical preparations containing narcotic drugs and who maintain the continuity of their treatment in their host countries.

Decision 43/1. Inclusion of norephedrine in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*

At its 1184th meeting, on 7 March 2000, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the recommendation of the International Narcotics Control Board, decided by 39 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include norephedrine, including its salts and optical isomers, in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[32]

Chapter II

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

A. Structure of the debate

4. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, including guidelines and the consideration of the establishment of indicators for reporting on the progress achieved and on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action", at its 1181st to 1184th meetings, on 6 and 7 March 2000. It had before it a report of the Executive Director on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (E/CN.7/2000/2).

5. At the 1181st meeting, on 6 March, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United States of America, Venezuela and Peru and the observer for Guatemala (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States).

6. At the 1182nd meeting, on 6 March, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Czech Republic, India, Japan, China, Colombia, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine, Australia, Mexico and the Russian Federation and the observers for Nigeria and Israel.

7. At the 1183rd meeting, on 7 March, statements were made by the representatives of Ghana, Slovakia, the Philippines, France, Uruguay, Thailand, Sudan, Egypt and Cuba and the observers for Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Jordan, Myanmar, South Africa and Pakistan.

8. At the same meeting, the observers for the International Criminal Police Organization, the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences and Rotary International made statements.

9. At the 1184th meeting, on 7 March, statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Lebanon, Bolivia, Kazakhstan and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the observers for Afghanistan, the United Arab Emirates, Madagascar, Tunisia, Indonesia and Pakistan.

10. At the same meeting, the observer for the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction made a statement.

B. Deliberations

11. The Commission was informed of steps taken by Governments to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex) adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together. The action plans and measures adopted at the twentieth special session provided a balanced and comprehensive framework for

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 121.

[32] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

strengthening international cooperation to address the world drug problem, on the basis of the principles of shared responsibility and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States. National drug control strategies had been updated to include the goals and comprehensive approach that emerged from the special session, in particular with regard to action in the field of drug demand reduction. In other cases, a national strategic framework and programmes had been developed, with emphasis on the synergies and complementarity between health and law enforcement policies and programmes, thereby facilitating law enforcement prevention programmes, treatment and social reintegration of drug abusers. Those efforts had resulted in a balanced, comprehensive strategy that included reducing the demand for illicit drugs through education in schools and the broader community, expanding treatment options, and encouraging policies that directed offenders to appropriate treatment and education rather than incarceration. An important component of such a comprehensive strategy was the reduction of supply of illicit drugs through improved law enforcement cooperation, stricter penal provisions for drug-trafficking offences, enhanced intelligence gathering and analysis, improved targeting and border controls and better crime prevention.

12. In reviewing the commitments made at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, satisfaction was expressed with the pace at which several Governments were meeting the targets indicated in the action plans and measures adopted on that occasion. In particular, successful international efforts had gradually narrowed the field of operation of traffickers. Concerted and sustained action had kept the drug syndicates on the defensive. Programmes to eradicate illicit crops through alternative development and initiatives to monitor and prevent the diversion of precursors had caused major shifts in illicit cultivation, processing and refining operations. Effective law enforcement operations had fragmented the large cartels that once dominated the cocaine trade. Improved cooperation between law enforcement authorities had contributed to some of the largest drug seizures, forcing traffickers to constantly shift transportation routes in moving illicit drugs to markets. Improved judicial systems had made it more difficult for drug traffickers to buy their freedom, while tougher extradition laws denied them the national havens that they once could count upon. Closer international cooperation among Governments and financial institutions had made it more difficult for traffickers to legitimize their profits through money-laundering schemes. While the challenge of countering the world drug problem remained formidable, international cooperation in the past year had shown that positive results could be achieved through the sustained and collective efforts of committed Governments.

13. The Commission had a critical role to play in monitoring the implementation of the global drug strategy, as reflected in the action plans and measures adopted at the twentieth special session. An effective process to review those commitments had been developed by the Commission to assist Governments in focusing on their efforts to implement the action plans and measures adopted and to report, using the unified, single questionnaire (Commission resolution 42/11, annex), on both the results achieved and the obstacles encountered. Member States were called upon to complete and return the questionnaire by 30 June 2000, and the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) was requested to report to the Commission in a timely manner on the implementation of the action plans and measures adopted at the special session. The Chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recalled that at its reconvened forty-second session the Commission had adopted resolution 42/11, entitled "Guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly", on the understanding that the programme budget implications would be reflected in the report of the Commission on its forty-third session.[33] The programme budget implications for that resolution, as reviewed by the Commission at its forty-third session, is contained in annex II. It was noted by the Commission that there were no programme budget implications arising from the resolution for the regular budget during the biennium 2000-2001 and that voluntary contributions should be provided as a stopgap measure.

14. The Commission was informed of regional initiatives to enhance cooperation in countering the world drug problem. The heads of State and Government of States members of the European Union, meeting in Helsinki in December 1999, had adopted the drugs strategy of the European Union for the years 2000 to 2004, in which supply and demand strategies were seen as mutually reinforcing elements, as provided for in the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session. The drugs strategy of the European Union incorporated the

[33] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. III, para. 10.

objectives and measures laid down in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex). The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) would play a pivotal role in the follow-up to that initiative. In the western hemisphere, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States had begun to implement the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, a hemispheric approach to assess the nature and scope of the drug problem in all Member States and the national responses thereto.

15. In south-east Asia, UNDCP and the subregional action plan covering Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam played a catalytic role in furthering cooperation to address a broad range of problems and issues involving amphetamine-type stimulants, cross-border cooperation, illicit production and drug abuse. The Association of South-East Asian Nations also provided an important framework for regional cooperation covering measures to reduce abuse and combat drug trafficking. The central European cooperation framework adopted in 1995 had been instrumental in intensifying cooperation between States of central Europe. In Africa, the Organization of African Unity and regional organizations, in particular the Economic Community of West African States and the Southern African Development Community, had adopted regional action plans to further drug control objectives.

16. As indicated in the Political Declaration, demand reduction was an indispensable pillar in countering the world drug problem. The Commission was informed of investments made by several Governments in demand reduction activities and of the increased budgetary allocations to cover the areas outlined in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. Several representatives reported on the positive results achieved, as reflected in a recent survey in the United States of America that indicated that drug abuse had dropped significantly over the last 12 years.

17. The Action Plan provided an essential framework for achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by the year 2008. Several Governments had incorporated the provisions of the Action Plan into their national strategies aimed at significantly reducing drug abuse, by focusing on young people and building partnerships with local communities, parents, schools and non-governmental and voluntary organizations. Given the importance of prevention, it was considered essential to provide young people with unbiased and objective information about drug problems at the earliest stage possible. Several Governments were conducting campaigns against drug abuse in the schools.

18. Concern was expressed about the policy of some Governments that permitted the establishment of drug injection rooms for drug abusers or the provision of heroin to them. Some felt that such a practice ignored the extent of the problem. One considered that it amounted to abandoning drug abusers. Others stressed the need to provide effective assistance to drug abusers who had not yet been reached by the existing services and recommended, *inter alia*, the establishment of drug injection rooms and/or substitution treatment with medically prescribed heroin.

19. The Commission was informed of measures taken by several Governments to address the increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of synthetic drugs. The Commission was invited to give closer attention to the new threat posed by synthetic drugs, which, in the view of some representatives, might be currently underestimated. New synthetic drugs appearing on the market were easy to manufacture clandestinely. They were often not covered by the provisions of the international drug control treaties and national legislation because of the ease with which their chemical structure could be modified.

20. Significant progress had been made in meeting the target of the special session of eliminating or significantly reducing the illicit cultivation of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy by the year 2008. The most striking development in 1999 was the continuing, steady decline in the extent of cultivation of the coca bush in the Andean region, although concern was expressed regarding the displacement of coca cultivation from one zone to another. Overall coca cultivation in the Andean region was at a new low, as a result of a reduction of more than 60 per cent of coca cultivation in Bolivia and Peru during the past four years. The Government of Colombia continued to carry out operations to eliminate illicit cultivation.

21. Significant inroads had been made in eliminating illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in Asia. The Government of Pakistan had made significant gains in reducing opium poppy cultivation through vigorous eradication efforts and alternative development. Although 80,000 hectares of illicit opium poppy cultivation were recorded in 1978, it was reported that Pakistan would meet

its objective of complete elimination of the opium poppy in the year 2000.

22. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Commission of the heavy investments made by his Government to counter the illicit traffic in opiates from Afghanistan. The record illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in Afghanistan represented a new security threat to the international community and neighbouring countries. Several countries, in particular the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and the Central Asian States, were adversely affected by the transit traffic of heroin from Afghanistan to markets in western Europe.

23. The Commission was informed that the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic had adopted a strategy, with the support of UNDCP, to eliminate illicit poppy cultivation by the year 2006. To attain that goal, alternative development programmes would be initiated in 12 to 15 districts affected by illicit cultivation. That would reduce opium production from 123 to 41 tons. In Thailand, the programme for the control of narcotic crops had been successfully implemented, with illicit opium poppy cultivation dropping to 1,441 hectares and opium production at the level of 7,340 kilograms in 1998/1999. Support was expressed for the UNDCP alternative development programme in the Wa region of Myanmar. It was indicated that the efforts of the Government of Myanmar, with the support of the Government of Japan and UNDCP, had resulted in a significant decrease in the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy. One representative called on other Member States to support alternative development in Myanmar.

24. The Commission was informed that Africa was facing an unprecedented increase in illicit cultivation, trafficking and abuse of cannabis and its derivatives. Several representatives referred to the efforts of their Governments to eradicate illicit cultivation of cannabis and called on UNDCP to support their initiatives through appropriate technical assistance programmes and alternative development activities.

25. Efforts to promote judicial cooperation to fight illicit drug trafficking must remain a high priority. Bringing key traffickers to justice demonstrated that the syndicates were highly vulnerable to coordinated and sustained international pressure. The Commission was informed of multilateral and bilateral agreements or arrangements entered into by Governments to further judicial cooperation and enhance the effectiveness of their law enforcement operations. Drug syndicates continued to suffer reverses as Governments pursued the leaders of major organizations. For example, a joint law enforcement operation involving representatives of Colombia, Mexico and the United States had resulted in the arrest of 30 major traffickers in Colombia, disrupting an international drug-trafficking network extending to the United States and Europe.

26. Extradition remained a key tool in judicial cooperation, and Governments were increasingly signing and implementing agreements on extradition, as called for by the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[34] Several representatives indicated that their national legislation had been amended to enable the extradition of nationals for serious drug-trafficking offences.

27. During 1999, several Governments continued to improve the effectiveness of their laws and professionalize their court systems through reforms ranging from installing more modern equipment to major changes in the way judges were appointed. National legislation had been improved with the enactment of new provisions to counter novel manifestations of drug trafficking. Increased attention was being given to combating local, petty traffickers who constituted an important part of the global trafficking chain. The importance of strengthening interdiction efforts on the high seas, through a more efficient implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention, was emphasized.

28. The twentieth special session of the General Assembly had provided an effective framework for multilateral cooperation in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals from legitimate sources to the production of illicit drugs. During the past year, precursor control had served as an effective tool in combating the manufacture of illicit drugs. Several Governments had introduced pre-export notifications for potassium permanganate and acetic anhydride, the essential chemicals for the illicit manufacture of cocain and heroin. In so doing, they had attained one of the most ambitious objectives set by the special session with regard to precursor control.

29. An audio-visual presentation was made of an initiative called "Operation Purple", undertaken in 1999 by 23 Governments and three international bodies to deny cocaine traffickers access to potassium permanganate, in

[34] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

line with the measures for precursor control adopted at the twentieth special session. Participating countries had been urged to identify and verify all legitimate domestic handlers of potassium permanganate and to assess the legitimate annual needs for the chemical. The objective was to identify and intercept diversion attempts and to identify rogue firms involved in such initiatives. Almost 8,000 tons of potassium permanganate were tracked, and 32 shipments totalling 2,200 tons were stopped at the source or seized by the importing country. The success of the operation was due to the high degree of cooperation among the law enforcement agencies, licensing authorities and chemical industries of 23 countries and three international bodies participating in the worldwide initiative.

30. The International Narcotics Control Board played a critical role during Operation Purple. Several representatives referred to the important contribution of the Board in tracking such shipments and in assisting Governments in implementing the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and the measures to control precursors adopted by the special session. The Board was called upon to provide further support to Governments in improving the control of precursors at the national level.

31. Several Governments were faced with increased manufacture and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy). Japan, for example, had seized 2 tons of methamphetamine in 1999, which was more than what had been seized during the preceding five years. The Commission was informed of measures taken by Governments to counter the abuse of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants. New legislation and administrative measures had been adopted to curb and penalize the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of such substances, through education, prevention and monitoring programmes, and by increasing penalties for trafficking and illicit manufacture. Support was expressed for UNDCP projects to develop and promote techniques for identifying the origins of seized amphetamine-type stimulants through impurity analysis by law enforcement and laboratory personnel, in particular in south-east Asia. The Commission was informed of the outcome of a conference on the abuse of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants in east and south-east Asia, held in Tokyo in January 2000 and hosted by the Government of Japan.

32. International cooperation was essential to address the problems arising from the unscrupulous use of Internet web sites to facilitate the illicit sale of controlled substances and their precursors. Governments were urged to guard against such exploitation by operators in the illicit drug market.

33. The laundering of large sums of money derived from drug trafficking contributed to eroding the integrity of financial systems and markets, undermining the stability of Governments and institutions in the private sector. By seeking the safest, rather than the most productive, assets, the flow of laundered money undermined the effectiveness of monetary policy and the efficiency of international markets. To stop that trend, Governments should ensure that the measures to counter money-laundering adopted at the twentieth special session were fully implemented by 2003. Several representatives informed the Commission of the measures taken by their Governments to counter money-laundering, in particular by making financial investigations more effective.

34. To deprive criminals of access to money-laundering havens, the more established offshore financial centres had in recent years taken steps to deter money-laundering. However, newly established offshore centres, operating with weak or non-existent oversight, constituted an open invitation for criminals to launder their money. To strengthen international partnerships and implement appropriate controls, UNDCP was convening a conference for jurisdictions providing offshore financial services, to be held in the Cayman Islands, in March 2000. The objective was to establish performance standards for the prevention of money-laundering through offshore financial centres.

35. UNDCP was commended for providing leadership during the past year in guiding the preparations for the follow-up to the special session through its activities to support Governments and by assisting the Commission in elaborating the guidelines for reporting on their efforts to meet the agreed goals and targets. UNDCP had been at the forefront of much of the positive change during the past year. Several representatives referred to the importance of specific programmes undertaken by UNDCP in vulnerable regions with the support of their Governments, in particular in the field of alternative development and crop eradication. They referred to the financial contributions and support that Governments were providing to UNDCP. They called on all Governments to demonstrate their commitment and shared responsibility in sustaining and supporting the efforts of the international community to meet the targets agreed upon at the special session through increased contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

C. Action taken

36. At its 1192nd meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations" (E/CN.7/2000/L.17), submitted by the Chairman.

37. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Streamlining the annual reports questionnaire" (E/CN.7/2000/L.8/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/1).

Chapter III

Reduction of illicit demand for drugs

A. Structure of the debate

38. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled "Reduction of illicit demand for drugs: (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; (b) world situation with regard to drug abuse", at its 1187th meeting, on 9 March 2000. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (E/CN.7/2000/3);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2000/4).

39. At the 1187th meeting, on 9 March, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and the representative of UNDCP made statements on the item.

40. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, Ukraine and Denmark and the observers for Panama, Poland and Ethiopia.

41. At the same meeting, the observer for the Council of Europe made a statement.

B. Deliberations

42. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole made some introductory remarks on the outcome of the work of the Committee during its meetings on 7 and 8 March 2000. The Secretariat made a presentation on the follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, and clarified the role and core tasks of UNDCP in support of the implementation of the Action Plan, namely:

(a) To provide assistance to those requesting it on the development of drug demand reduction strategies, incorporating the guiding principles of demand reduction;

(b) To provide assistance for the establishment of national information systems, to include data on regionally and internationally recognized core indicators;

(c) To facilitate the sharing of "best strategies" in a number of demand reduction areas.

43. The Commission was informed that much discussion in the Committee of the Whole had centred around the last of these three principal tasks and that there had been a willingness among the representatives to share their country-specific experiences. The need was expressed to learn from others when seeking solutions to drug abuse problems. It was pointed out that, while Member States needed to be more systematic in collecting examples of best practice and this should preferably be done on a regional basis so as to ensure cultural appropriateness, it was equally important to be creative and innovative and to seek new and unconventional solutions.

44. It was also significant that the discussions concerning follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and on the world situation with regard to drug abuse had coincided in the identification of four substantive priority issues for UNDCP activities in the area of best practice and one broader uniting issue.

45. The priority issues identified were as described below.

46. The first was drug abuse among children and youth and the globalization of youth culture and associated patterns of drug abuse.

47. The Commission noted that identifying the issue of drug abuse among children and youth as a particular area of concern, both in terms of current global patterns of abuse and in terms of youth being one of the most important target groups for prevention initiatives, reflected the emphasis placed in the Action Plan on the importance of the involvement and participation of young people in the design and implementation of drug prevention programmes.

48. In that regard, several representatives commended UNDCP for its initiative concerning the establishment of a global youth network that would provide communication tools and training opportunities to young people and would enable them to share their experiences relating to effective methods of preventing drug abuse, with the ultimate aim of empowering them to develop innovative responses to the challenges that they faced and to take action in their own communities.

49. The second issue identified was the growing problem of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and the need to develop effective responses in that area.

50. The Commission noted that, globally, the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants had increased dramatically throughout the 1990s and had spread to regions where it had previously been unknown. There was particular concern about methamphetamine abuse in Asia, which was becoming one of the most pressing drug abuse issues in the region. The response to the problem was being hindered by the lack of reliable data, however. There was therefore a critical need to invest in improved data collection systems. In addition, understanding of the most effective ways to respond to the phenomenon of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants remained limited and there was a need to identify and develop culturally appropriate approaches to prevention and treatment.

51. The third issue identified by the Commission concerned the health consequences of drug abuse and in particular drug injection, including also infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis C and other communicable diseases, and overdoses.

52. The Commission noted that in many countries, and in developing countries in particular, the increase in heroin abuse had been accompanied by the introduction of drug injection. Furthermore, the number of countries reporting HIV infection among drug injectors was increasing.

53. Noting with satisfaction the fact that UNDCP had become the seventh co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the importance of addressing the problem of drug abuse linked to HIV infection was stressed.

54. HIV infection was not the only health problem associated with drug abuse and drug injection, however. Among drug injectors globally, endemic hepatitis C infection was also to be found. Even in those countries which had invested considerable resources in HIV prevention among drug injectors, hepatitis C rates remained high. In many countries, in the medium to long term, the health problems associated with hepatitis C infection among those who had ever injected drugs were likely to be considerable. There was also currently a pressing need to understand more about the spread of the disease among drug injectors and to develop effective means of intervention, in compliance with the international drug control treaties.

55. In those countries with low rates of HIV infection among drug injectors, the most widespread cause of drug-related mortality was overdose. This also remained an area that was poorly understood.

56. Fourthly, cutting across the three issues mentioned above, the Commission identified the need for improved data collection to provide a sound knowledge base for the development of effective responses and in particular the important role UNDCP should play in supporting the development of capacity for data collection and analysis in countries where such capacity was currently absent or inadequate.

57. The importance of having a sound knowledge base to guide the development, targeting and evaluation of demand reduction activities was reaffirmed and concern was expressed that timely and reliable information on trends in drug abuse was too often lacking. It was also noted that the development of appropriate responses was being hampered by the absence of a sound understanding of the nature of the drug abuse situation.

58. The important role that UNDCP should play in supporting countries and regions in developing data-collection capacity was recognized.

59. Several representatives expressed support for the UNDCP global programme on assessing the magnitude of drug abuse, the aim of which was to assist countries and

regions in developing capacity to collect high-quality, comparable and policy-relevant data on drug abuse. Central to the programme was the development of a package of core indicators in support of regional data-collection networks and assistance to countries in developing methods suitable to their own national contexts for reporting on the drug abuse situation in a comparable and credible fashion.

60. In that respect, the Commission noted that UNDCP had recently sponsored a technical meeting, hosted by EMCDDA and attended by experts from all the regional and relevant international epidemiological organizations, on how data on drug demand should be collected.

61. The steps already being taken by UNDCP to foster collaboration between regional epidemiology networks such as that of EMCDDA were welcomed.

62. The Commission was informed that the Committee of the Whole had discussed the collection of data on demand reduction in relation to current UNDCP activities. The overlap existing between the new biennial questionnaire for follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and sections 2 and 3 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire was noted. The limitations of the epidemiology section of the questionnaire (part II, sect. 1) were also discussed. The view was expressed that any revision to that part of the questionnaire should ensure that the section was clear and simple, and that it reflected standards of technical good practice.

63. Lastly, uniting all of the above-mentioned priority areas, was the need for UNDCP to provide to countries, upon request, assistance in the development of comprehensive demand reduction strategies and programmes in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex).

64. Some members of the Commission noted that such assistance required not only the identification of existing models, but also, as was pointed out repeatedly, the development of culturally appropriate strategies and programmes.

65. In emphasizing the importance of providing UNDCP with adequate resources to complete the important tasks outlined in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, several representatives encouraged UNDCP to increase the resource allocation for demand reduction in the budget.

66. Some representatives suggested that the Commission should consider holding a more in-depth discussion on a specific topic to facilitate the sharing of best strategies across the world. The topic suggested was treatment of offenders with drug abuse problems, especially offenders who were minors.

67. In conclusion, the Commission commended the Secretariat for the work it was already undertaking in the field of demand reduction and for its concise and comprehensive overview of the deliberations by the Committee of the Whole on the follow-up to the Action Plan and on the world situation with regard to drug abuse.

C. Action taken

68. At its 1193rd meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach" (E/CN.7/2000/L.9/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia (for the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

69. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction" (E/CN.7/2000/14/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, China, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/2).

70. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Enhancing assistance to

drug abusers" (E/CN.7/2000/L.11/Rev.2), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/3).

71. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "International cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children" (E/CN 7/2000/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yemen (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/4).

Chapter IV
Illicit drug traffic and supply

A. Structure of the debate

72. The Committee of the Whole considered item 5 of its agenda, entitled "Illicit drug traffic and supply: (a) world situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission; (b) follow-up to the twentieth special session: Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development", at its 3rd meeting, on 8 March 2000. The Commission considered the item at its 1188th meeting, on 10 March 2000. The Committee of the Whole and the Commission had before them the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2000/5);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (E/CN.7/2000/6).

73. At the 3rd meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 8 March, an introductory statement was made by the Secretariat.

74. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of China, India, Spain, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bolivia, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Philippines and Uruguay and the observers for Nigeria, Pakistan, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Belgium, Israel and Saudi Arabia.

75. At the 1188th meeting of the Commission, on 10 March, UNDCP made an audio-visual presentation on trends in drug trafficking and statements on measures to combat money-laundering and improve judicial cooperation, as well as on the outcome of the work of the Committee of the Whole.

76. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, Turkey, Australia, Japan, Peru, the United States of America and the Russian Federation and the observers for Viet Nam, Panama, Slovenia, the United Arab Emirates and Morocco.

77. Also at the same meeting, the observer for the International Criminal Police Organization made a statement.

B. Deliberations

1. Supply reduction

78. It was stated that, globally, the supply of cocaine to illicit markets appeared to have remained stable in 1999, but that of heroin had increased substantially because of the large increase in opium production in Afghanistan. Trafficking patterns and trends, as provided up to 1999 in the annual reports questionnaires submitted by Governments, indicated increases in the volumes of cocaine, heroin, cannabis resin and amphetamine-type stimulants interdicted by law enforcement agencies. Most of the increases related to the established producer, transit and consumer areas, rather than to emerging markets for illicit

substances. Opium and cannabis herb were the only major drug types in respect of which decreases in seizures had been observed. The drug seizure data available to the Secretariat had expanded because of increased and more timely submissions of annual reports questionnaires and the success of the project to promote data-sharing in individual drug seizure cases, involving UNDCP, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization). The project had recently been joined by the International Narcotics Control Board, providing the possibility that it might in future be extended to cover data concerning precursor chemicals. On the basis of recorded drug seizures and potential availability of drugs, it was reported that the estimated global interception rates in 1998 for opiates and cocaine were about 17 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, both figures reflecting increases on normal annual averages and that for cocaine representing an all-time high. If subsequently revised figures for potential cocaine availability in 1998 were to be accepted as correct, the interception rate for that year would have to be assessed at an even higher level of 46 per cent. Even taking into account the high volume of cocaine seized in Colombia in 1998, that would be a very high figure, apparently difficult to reconcile with the patterns of wholesale and retail prices in western Europe and North America, which showed no indications of an increase in respect of either cocaine or heroin. Amphetamine-type stimulants continued to be the fastest-rising type of drug, reaching yet another all-time record in 1998. The largest increase was in east and south-east Asia, which accounted for 42 per cent of the global volume seized.

79. The comprehensiveness and usefulness of the papers provided by the Secretariat were commended. There were expressions of approval for the programmes being implemented by UNDCP in the areas of supply reduction, in particular where they served to build and strengthen sub-regional cooperation. It was acknowledged that Member States should provide UNDCP with more comprehensive and detailed data to enable a clearer and more accurate picture to be drawn of trafficking trends and the effectiveness of law enforcement countermeasures. A number of States provided information concerning recently introduced or imminent national drug strategies and national initiatives to facilitate the use of investigative techniques, such as controlled deliveries, to enhance judicial cooperation and to improve the effectiveness of measures designed to combat money-laundering. It was recognized that judicial cooperation was an area in which progress was urgently needed, especially in respect of procedures relating to extradition and maritime interdiction. In that connection, UNDCP was commended for producing its maritime drug law enforcement training guide.

80. There was concern over the increase in illicit production of opium in Afghanistan, and it was emphasized that no further increase should be allowed to occur. Illicit production of opium was not only posing a growing threat to States along established routes of illicit trafficking from Afghanistan to major consumer markets, but also increasing the incidence of heroin dependence and the growth of trafficking organizations in States to the north of Afghanistan, in particular the Russian Federation. The Caspian Sea was increasingly being used as a westward trafficking route. It was felt that data in respect of illicit coca cultivation and cocaine manufacture in Bolivia needed to be more accurate and that alternative development activity within the country should extend to poor farming communities outside current areas of illicit cultivation of the coca bush, to prevent the spread of such cultivation.

81. Concern was expressed about the scale of illicit manufacture of, and trafficking in, amphetamine-type stimulants (in particular methamphetamine) in east and south-east Asia and about the involvement of organized criminal groups in the illicit trade of stimulants. It was reported that 33.6 per cent of methamphetamine seized in Japan in 1999 was trafficked along the route of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Also of concern was the export of psychotropic substances from manufacturing States to Nigeria without the necessary authorization for the export or import of such substances. A number of States noted the increasing use of national mail and commercial express courier services in the international trafficking of drugs. Another observed trend was that of illicit "cocktail" imports into the south-east Asian region, combining a mix of either drugs or drugs and other contraband materials, such as firearms. International criminal groups globally were also engaging in operations involving a practice known as the "drugs swap", which makes it possible to reduce the length of supply lines.

2. Measures to combat money-laundering

82. The Secretariat described the steps taken by the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, through its global programme against money-laundering. One of the first steps under the global pro-

gramme had been the updating and upgrading of its model law on money-laundering, confiscation and international cooperation in matters relating to the proceeds of crime, which provided a state-of-the-art anti-money-laundering legislative framework. The global programme had continued to provide comprehensive technical cooperation services, from advocacy to advanced training. In 1999, more than 900 officials and private sector agents from approximately 45 States were brought up to date on the issue of money-laundering. The activities included a seminar for the creation of financial intelligence units in central Europe, held in Warsaw, a workshop on money-laundering and corruption, held in Santo Domingo, and the first training seminar on advanced investigative techniques in financial matters, held in Santiago.

83. The Secretariat explained that no meaningful progress in respect of proceeds of crime could be achieved as long as the issue of the laundering of criminal assets through offshore financial centres was not tackled. Under the global programme against money-laundering, a dialogue had therefore been initiated with concerned States, and the United Nations Offshore Forum, launched through the global programme, would, in a cooperative effort with offshore financial service centres, establish a set of minimum performance standards to be achieved by offshore jurisdictions that were committed to the efforts of the international community. The global programme would then provide the necessary technical support to help offshore centres achieve those standards.

84. After three years of existence, the global programme, whose staff included experts in the banking, legal, economic and law enforcement fields, had become the leading provider of technical cooperation in money-laundering matters.

3. Measures to improve judicial cooperation

85. The Secretariat drew the attention of the Commission to various UNDCP initiatives supporting States in the implementation of the international drug control treaties and the measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted by the General Assembly, in its resolution S-20/4 C, at its twentieth special session. Those measures included a range of practical working tools, such as comprehensive UNDCP model legislation for all major legal systems. In the context of judicial cooperation, they covered issues such as controlled delivery, undercover operations, maritime cooperation, extradition, mutual legal assistance, use of foreign evidence, asset forfeiture and witness protection.

86. Other useful UNDCP material included training manuals and reports of expert working groups and from other sources on such matters as the following: best practice in casework involving requests for mutual legal assistance; best practice for improving the intersectoral impact in casework involving drug abuse offenders; and establishing proof in cases involving Internet-based offences.

87. UNDCP work in treaty-related matters and in support of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly also brings together judges and prosecutors in international legal workshops to review and improve their casework relating to serious, cross-border, drug-related crime. Often sensitive and difficult, such problem-solving work is essential if major organized criminal networks are to be undermined and dismantled through higher rates of conviction and asset forfeiture. During 1999, judges and prosecutors were brought together for the first time within such a framework along the key eastward trafficking routes from Afghanistan, involving the participation of States of the Economic Cooperation Organization and of the region of the Persian Gulf. Similar work began in 1999 in the region of the Amazon and the Andes, and would extend into Central America during the year 2000.

88. The Secretariat expressed its gratitude to those States which had contributed experts to strengthen the workshop teams, and States members of the Commission and observers were requested to provide the Secretariat with details concerning any of their outstanding judges, prosecutors and practitioners who might be able to contribute practical expertise to such important work.

4. Subsidiary bodies

89. Two meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission were held in 1999 following its forty-second session. The Ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean, was held in Santiago from 22 to 26 November 1999. Its working groups considered measures to combat money-laundering; measures to improve the interdiction efforts of law enforcement agencies through an integrated approach to risk assessment and profiling of freight, travellers and transport; and countering corrupt practices within drug law enforcement agencies and improving their effectiveness through the development of good practice, integrity and the conditions of service of drug law enforcement personnel. The Twenty-third Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, was held in

Bangkok from 7 to 10 December 1999. Its working groups considered the issues of illicit manufacture and distribution of stimulants, illicit traffic in heroin and illicit traffic via the mail system. The Twenty-third Meeting called upon the Commission to examine, in consultation with the World Health Organization, if needed, the issue of manufacture of ephedrine from sources other than ephedra, drawing on information available from Governments, and sharing its findings with Member States. The Twenty-third Meeting also asked UNDCP to raise with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) the issue of making necessary changes to the international classification and procedures for dealing with "Letter Class and Other Articles", which separated letters from parcels and could mislead drug law enforcement agencies. In response to that request, UNDCP had met with UPU officials and explained the nature of the difficulty encountered.

90. Views were expressed, in both the Commission and the Committee of the Whole, concerning the decision made at the Twenty-third Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, that Myanmar should be the venue of the Twenty-fourth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, scheduled to be held in 2000. Some representatives felt that the venue should be changed to Bangkok, while others considered that Myanmar should host the event, as had been agreed upon by States of the region at the Twenty-third Meeting.

91. The representative of Canada informed the Commission of the offer of her Government to host the tenth meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, in Ottawa in the fourth quarter of 2000. The Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, accepted the offer of the Government of Canada.

C. Action taken

92. At its 1193rd meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea" (E/CN.7/2000/L.2/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Kuwait, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/5).

93. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Illicit cultivation" (E/CN.7/2000/L.15/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Egypt, India, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/6).

94. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Enhancing regional cooperation through a regional database on drug-related crimes" (E/CN.7/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mauritius, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/7).

95. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Internet" (E/CN.7/2000/L.6/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Madagascar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/8).

Chapter V

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

A. Structure of the debate

96. The Commission considered item 6 of the agenda, entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: (a) changes in the scope of control of substances; (b) International Narcotics Control Board; (c) international cooperation in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes; (d) follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly; (e) other matters arising from the international drug control treaties", at its 1184th to 1186th meetings, on 7 and 8 March 2000. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances (E/CN.7/2000/7);

(b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999;[35]

(c) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[36]

97. The Commission considered item 6 (a) of its agenda at its 1184th meeting, on 7 March 2000.

98. The Commission considered item 6 (b) of its agenda at its 1185th and 1186th meetings, on 8 March 2000.

99. At the 1185th meeting, on 8 March, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board made an introductory statement.

100. At the 1185th and 1186th meetings, on 8 March, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Peru, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, Thailand, Romania, Venezuela, Denmark, India, United States of America, People's Democratic Republic of Laos, Turkey, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Ukraine, Russian Federation, Mexico, Bolivia, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, China, Denmark and Japan and the observers for Belgium, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria and the United Arab Emirates.

101. At the 1186th meeting, on 8 March, statements were made by the observers for the World Health Organization and the European Commission.

B. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999

102. The President of the Board introduced the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 and pointed out that the medical need for opiates was not fully met in many parts of the world. He called on Governments and the medical profession to review procedures with a view to facilitating access of patients to essential pain-relieving medicines, without jeopardizing the proper functioning of safeguard mechanisms, so as to minimize misuse and leaks in the system. He also reviewed the operation of the international treaty system, explained the position of the Board on drug injection rooms and called for serious research on the possible medical uses of cannabis.

103. The Commission commended the Board and its secretariat for the preparation of its report for 1999, which provided a comprehensive and balanced picture of recent trends in the control of licit movements of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, and in the illicit use of and trafficking in those substances, and which reviewed the measures taken by Governments in that regard. The report, which covered a broad spectrum of drug control issues, was considered to be central to the deliberations of the Commission. Several representatives provided additional information on the situation with regard to drug abuse and illicit trafficking in their countries and on the drug control strategies pursued by their Governments to reduce illicit supply and demand.

104. Country missions of the Board were recognized as an essential aspect of its continuous dialogue with Governments. They provided Governments with the opportunity to demonstrate the effectiveness as well as the problems of their national drug control systems and enabled the Board to collect accurate, first-hand information. Suggestions and recommendations made following missions of the Board proved highly useful to Governments in their efforts to ensure national compliance. Some representatives of Governments that had received missions of the Board noted that their continued efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking had been acknowledged by the Board. The missions had led to a fruitful and constructive dialogue with the Board, and they reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to full implementation of the recommendations made by the Board. Several representatives invited the Board to visit their countries.

105. The Commission thanked the Board for highlighting, in the first chapter of its report, the difficulties in achieving global availability of narcotic drugs for the relief of pain and human suffering. Ensuring the availability of opiates for medical purposes was a key objective agreed upon by the international community, which had entrusted the Board with the responsibility to monitor its accomplishment. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[37]

[35] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

[36] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

[37] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[38] reflected the consensus among all Governments that the medical use of drugs continued to be essential for the relief of pain and human suffering. Governments had to make adequate provision to ensure that drugs were available for medical and scientific purposes.

106. While it was acknowledged that certain psychotropic substances of the stimulant type, when properly prescribed, could be effective in treating medical conditions, care had to be taken to prevent misdiagnosis, overprescription and the resulting possible abuse of such substances. The Board was encouraged to examine the availability of psychotropic substances in its future annual reports.

107. The Commission noted the concern of the Board over the growing abuse of cannabis in many regions of the world, particularly in Europe. A view was expressed that the surge in abuse resulted from increasingly tolerant attitudes towards the substance; that rising demand for cannabis would stimulate illicit cultivation; and that increased cannabis abuse had led to a higher degree of experimentation with amphetamines and other stimulants, as well as with heroin.

108. Several representatives highlighted the growing magnitude of illicit manufacture and/or abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants in their countries and called for strengthened control of precursors and chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of those substances. Concern was expressed that recipes for illicitly manufacturing such substances were available on the Internet. Governments were encouraged to take action against the abuse of the Internet in their countries.

109. The Board was commended for its efforts in promoting the maintenance of a global balance between the supply of and demand for opiates used for medical and scientific purposes, as required under the provisions of the 1961 Convention. Two Governments expressed concern over the possible amendment of the so-called 80/20 rule, an internal regulation in the United States of America limiting imports of opiate raw materials to a maximum of 20 per cent from sources other than the traditional suppliers. The Commission was warned of the adverse effects that a possible modification of that rule might have on the balance between the supply of and demand for opiates for medical needs. The representative of the United States stated that any change that might be made to the rule would be guided by the principle of providing relief from pain and suffering by ensuring safe delivery of the best affordable drugs to those patients who needed them while, at the same time, preventing the diversion of drugs for the purposes of abuse. One representative stated that the 1961 Convention did not prevent the export of seized opium, and that therefore, as a former traditional supplier, his Government had a legitimate right to supply opiates for medical purposes.

110. The Board and its secretariat were praised for their work in assisting competent national authorities in the prevention of diversion of drugs and precursors. The fact that there was little diversion of narcotic drugs and of most psychotropic substances from licit manufacture and trade to illicit channels was a major achievement to which the Board had contributed. Communication between national authorities and the Board was vital to ensure success in international drug control. The importance of full cooperation with the Board in the prevention of diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from licit manufacture and trade to illicit channels was emphasized, and Governments were urged to exercise continued vigilance in the verification of the legitimacy of transactions. The Board was requested to resume its training seminars for national drug control administrators.

111. The Commission noted the fact that the Board had taken a clear position on the compatibility of drug injection rooms with the provisions of the international drug control treaties. Most of those who spoke expressed deep concern over the establishment of such facilities where illicit drugs could be used, whether by injection or by any other route of administration, and agreed with the Board that Governments, by permitting drug injection rooms and thus condoning such abuse, could be viewed as contravening the international drug control treaties by facilitating, aiding and/or abetting the commission of crimes. Many representatives thus endorsed the position of the Board that the establishment and operation of drug injection rooms violated the spirit if not the letter of the international drug control treaties. Other representatives, however, expressed a dissenting view, stating that drug injection rooms were not in contradiction with the international drug control treaties, and elaborated some practical benefits of injecting rooms involving enhanced assistance to long-term drug abusers not yet reached by existing services. One representative stated that a legal foundation for the establishment of drug injection rooms could only be created through an amendment of the 1961 Convention.

[38] Ibid, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

112. The Board should continue to encourage serious scientific research on possible medical uses of cannabis, as currently available data on the issue was skimpy and of anecdotal nature. The Commission maintained its position that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 1961 Convention, cannabis should not be used for medical purposes until such time as solid scientific proof of its medical usefulness became available.

113. In considering the report of the Board for 1999, the Commission also emphasized the importance of achieving the treaty objective that narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should be available for legitimate medical and scientific purposes. Support was expressed for an international initiative to correct the current lack of availability of and access to essential drugs.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

114. The President of the Board introduced the report of the Board for 1999 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention. The Commission praised the Board for its report for 1999 and for the comprehensive and authoritative survey contained therein of the current status of precursor control worldwide. The report highlighted recent developments and included practical proposals for further action by Governments to make existing controls more effective, as well as a systematic analysis of global trends in seizures of, and illicit traffic in, precursors.

115. The Commission reaffirmed that the strict control of precursors and, in particular, the implementation of the recommendations of the Board to prevent their diversion from licit to illicit channels were effective means of combating the illicit manufacture of drugs. It reaffirmed that the key to precursor control was the exchange of information, in particular, by providing pre-export notices and appropriate feedback to check the legitimacy of shipments of scheduled chemicals in a timely manner, through the Board where necessary, and to identify, investigate and, as appropriate, stop suspicious shipments. It recognized the need to establish, where necessary, mechanisms for the rapid exchange of information on shipments of precursors, or otherwise to extend such mechanisms to substances not previously covered.

116. The Commission took note of the successes achieved through a systematic international tracking programme for shipments of potassium permanganate known as "Operation Purple", initiated in 1999. Operation Purple had once again demonstrated the necessity for real-time information exchange and shown that such a tracking programme could be successfully implemented at the international level even for commonly used and widely traded chemicals, such as potassium permanganate. It was recognized that for such an operation to be successful, the involvement of both law enforcement and regulatory authorities in preventing the diversion of chemicals was essential. The Commission noted that during the first phase of the operation, which ended in December 1999, participating Governments had, in addition to identifying and stopping or seizing suspicious shipments of potassium permanganate, also been able to strengthen their existing national control systems. It welcomed the extension of the operation into its second phase, and encouraged non-participating Governments to take part in the operation.

117. The Commission shared the concerns expressed by the Board, and by some Governments, that similar success in preventing diversions of acetic anhydride into illicit manufacture was yet to be achieved, and that large quantities of that substance were still reaching clandestine laboratories for illicit manufacture of heroin. In that context, the Commission welcomed the proposal by the Board to assist, in consultation with competent national authorities, in initiating an intensive global programme, fully involving law enforcement and regulatory authorities, with the objective of identifying and preventing diversions of acetic anhydride from both domestic distribution channels and international trade.

118. The Commission also fully shared the opinion of the Board concerning the importance of follow-up investigation of stopped shipments or seizures, to prevent traffickers from obtaining from other sources the substances that they required, to uncover laboratories illicitly manufacturing drugs and to identify and prosecute the traffickers involved. It recognized that those investigations needed to be undertaken in close cooperation with other Governments concerned, and that their findings should be shared with competent international bodies.

119. The Commission took note of problems experienced in the disposal of chemicals seized as a result of strengthened control of those substances, thus underlining the urgent need for a study on the issues related to such disposal to be undertaken under the guidance of the Board.

120. Finally, to supplement the information given in the report on the implementation of article 12, a number of representatives provided the Commission with updated

information on seizures of precursors and new controls in place or planned in their countries.

3. Changes in the scope of control of substances

121. The Commission, on the recommendation of the Board and pursuant to article 12, paragraph 5, of the 1988 Convention, decided, by 39 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include norephedrine, including its salts and optical isomers, in Table I of the 1988 Convention (for the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 43/1).

C. Action taken

122. At its 1192nd meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Control of precursor chemicals" (E/CN.7/2000/L.7/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/9).

123. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular, amphetamine-type stimulants" (E/CN.7/2000/L.12/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/10).

124. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs" (E/CN.7/2000/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 43/11).

125. At its 1193rd meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/2000/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by France, India, Japan, Nigeria, the Philippines, Spain, Turkey and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

Chapter VI

Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

A. Structure of the debate

126. The Commission began consideration of the operational segment of its agenda at its 1189th and 1190th meetings, on 13 March 2000. The Chairman indicated that the Council, in its resolution 1999/30, had decided that the Commission, during the operational segment of its sessions, should exercise its role as the governing body of UNDCP and consider issues related to the provision of policy guidance to the Programme. The Commission accordingly began consideration of item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme". For the consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNDCP (E/CN.7/2000/9).

127. At the 1189th meeting, on 13 March, the Executive Director made a statement introducing his report and

setting out the strategic orientations followed by UNDCP in assisting Member States in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

128. At the 1189th and 1190th meetings, on 13 March, statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, Turkey, France, the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, Canada, Bolivia, Portugal and Australia and the observers for Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Morocco, Slovenia, Pakistan, Algeria, New Zealand and South Africa.

129. During consideration of the item, the representative of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS made a statement. The observer for the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) also made a statement.

B. Deliberations

130. The Executive Director of UNDCP was commended for his strong leadership in guiding and supporting Member States in their efforts to achieve the goals and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session. The Executive Director was also commended for his efforts to improve the efficiency and management of UNDCP and for achieving, through his fund-raising initiatives, an increase of over 35 per cent in the income of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the biennium 2000-2001. UNDCP was called upon to continue to assist Governments in the implementation of the goals and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session. In view of the shared responsibility for the implementation of those commitments, all Member States were called upon to provide UNDCP with increased financial resources to enable it to deliver the programmes required to support government efforts to achieve the agreed objectives.

131. Several representatives commended the Executive Director for his comprehensive report on the activities undertaken by UNDCP in 1999. One representative suggested that the Executive Director should consider setting out in his annual report to the Commission the planned activities for the coming year to enable the Commission to provide the necessary input. Strong support was expressed for the initiatives undertaken by UNDCP in developing programmes to eliminate illicit crops, one of the important goals of the special session. UNDCP was called upon to continue to play an active role in developing programmes to assist Governments in their efforts to meet the target date of 2008 for the eradication or the significant reduction of illicit crops.

132. The expanded regional approach pursued by UNDCP had assisted Governments in countering the world drug problem. By launching new projects in various sectors, UNDCP played a catalytic role in promoting government action to counter the drug problem at the national and regional levels. It was indicated that the subregional programmes for cooperation in drug control in south-east Asia, covering activities in the field of institution-building, cross-border cooperation, training and elimination of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, had played a critical role in stimulating regional cooperation in drug control. Governments were invited to build on the support provided by UNDCP at the regional level and to enhance the effectiveness of their programmes to tackle the world drug problem.

133. Strong support was expressed for the initiatives taken by UNDCP in strengthening its operational capacity and its backstopping capability as a centre of expertise. UNDCP was commended for the balanced approach that it had pursued in addressing the world drug problem, as reflected in its programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 covering four thematic areas that included policy support, prevention and reduction of drug abuse, the elimination of illicit crops and the suppression of illicit drug trafficking. Such consolidation, however, should not affect transparency.

134. Programmes to assist Governments in the implementation of the international drug control treaties should continue to be a priority activity for UNDCP. The programmes of legislative assistance provided by UNDCP had led to increased adherence to the conventions and improvement in their implementation. The new initiative to develop a database of national drug control legislation would further assist Governments in drafting and implementing their national legislation. UNDCP should continue to play an important role in providing expertise, legal advice and training to assist Governments in meeting their treaty obligations.

135. The support that UNDCP was providing to the International Narcotics Control Board in discharging its functions should continue as a matter of priority. Projects implemented by UNDCP in the field of precursor control had contributed to preventing the diversion of precursors for the manufacture of illicit drugs.

136. The initiative of UNDCP to consolidate its programmes into four thematic groups could enhance its capacity to deliver technical assistance in drug control. The donor base of UNDCP remained limited and a significant number of projects currently lacked funding from donors, in particular for some large programmes initiated during the past year. Concerns were raised about the geographical spread of UNDCP and the need for programmes to be developed to match the foreseeable funding by donors. Appreciation was expressed for recent UNDCP initiatives in developing plans for human resources management, including, in particular, the implementation of a training programme for staff of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat.

137. UNDCP should continue to focus on areas where it could play an effective role. Its current budget did not allow it to meet every government request for assistance in combating the world drug problem. Accordingly, UNDCP should give priority to assisting those Governments that had clearly demonstrated their commitment to countering the drug problem and were undertaking programmes and activities to fulfil their treaty obligations and implement the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

138. One representative expressed the view that there was an imbalance between demand reduction and supply reduction programmes in the overall activities of UNDCP, despite the increase in demand reduction initiatives during the past year, as reflected in the report of the Executive Director. He pointed out that expenditures for demand reduction accounted for 25 per cent of the budget of UNDCP, and called on donors to the Fund of UNDCP to take into account the need to pursue a balanced approach in making their contributions to the Fund. He also considered that UNDCP should allocate more resources to improve its capacity to undertake demand reduction programmes.

139. The capacity of UNDCP to evaluate its own programmes should continue to be strengthened through the establishment of specific goals and with the participation of outside experts in the evaluation process. UNDCP should assist Governments in clearly defining their drug control objectives and in working towards the achievement of those objectives. An effective process of evaluation would facilitate identification of the achievements and draw attention to the obstacles to be overcome in meeting national drug control objectives.

140. The activities pursued jointly by UNDCP with other intergovernmental organizations, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system had contributed to strengthening support to Governments in countering the drug problem. In that regard, the joint data-sharing project involving UNDCP, Interpol and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization), launched in 1999, should provide in-depth analysis of drug-trafficking trends to be made available to Governments to assist them in assessing the drug-trafficking situation and adopting countermeasures.

Chapter VII

Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control

A. Structure of the debate

141. The Commission considered item 8 of its agenda, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control", at its 1193rd meeting, on 15 March 2000. It had before it the report of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control (E/CN.7/2000/8).

142. At the 1193rd meeting, on 15 March, the Secretary of the Commission made an introductory statement.

143. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of India, Portugal (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Mexico, Turkey, Australia, the United States of America and Canada and the observer for New Zealand.

144. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS made a statement.

B. Deliberations

145. There was general appreciation for the substantial increase in the amount of the regular budget of the United Nations allocated to UNDCP for the biennium 2000-2001, but it was stressed that the increase was not enough to implement in full the commitments entered into at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

146. The Commission commended the efforts of UNDCP in continuing to explore innovative ways of broadening its donor base. In that regard, it urged all members of the United Nations that were in a position to do so to consider making financial contributions to UNDCP, thereby translating the commitment of shared responsibility made at the twentieth special session into active support for UNDCP by many countries.

147. The initiatives aimed at strengthening the framework for inter-agency cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system were commended as a means of improving the funding position of UNDCP, as well as enhancing the work of the Commission and the International Narcotics Control Board, with a view to strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

148. As regards efforts to institute a results-based budget for the Fund of UNDCP, appreciation was expressed for the progress made by UNDCP in that regard, but it was stressed that much remained to be done in order to achieve that goal.

149. The Commission endorsed the development of broad policy frameworks within which participating agencies could fit their individual and joint activities. The UNDCP initiative to seek greater involvement of the United Nations Development Programme in its activities through participation in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, was considered a step in the right direction. In that regard, the cooperation between UNDCP and other United Nations bodies in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users was cited as an example of how inter-agency coordination could be used effectively to pool resources as well as to achieve the goals of each entity concerned.

150. The Commission took note of the report of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control, which reflected the increased cooperation between UNDCP and the World Bank in alternative development, in particular in poverty eradication programmes. It called upon the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to play a significant role in supporting national efforts to implement the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

151. A number of representatives welcomed the proposal for the establishment of a global drug facility and commended UNDCP efforts to explore the proposal further. They agreed that an incremental approach should be pursued in that regard. Some representatives expressed the need for a justification for such a facility. In particular, they warned that care should be taken to ensure that the creation of a global drug facility did not duplicate existing funding mechanisms.

152. Concerning the organization of the work of the Commission, there was general appreciation for the implementation of the measures to enhance the functions of the Commission, in accordance with the recommendations of the High-level Expert Group to review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to strengthen the United Nations Machinery for Drug Control, as reflected in the new structure of the agenda of the Commission. The Commission felt that it was incumbent on all its members to make maximum use of the new structure in order to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the Commission. It was also felt that its work could be further refined if the operational segment were well prepared, with the bureau being closely involved in the preparatory work. In that way, discussions would be more focused and the role of the Commission as the governing body of UNDCP could be strengthened.

153. With regard to the bureau of the Commission, it was recalled that the Council, in its resolution 1999/30, encouraged the bureau to play a more active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the Programme. That would inject more energy into the inter-sessional work, and it was felt that the new cycle of elections of members of the bureau offered it an opportunity to achieve that objective.

154. With regard to the duration of the sessions of the Commission, it was felt that the Commission could use its time more efficiently by adopting a flexible approach, whereby the length of each session would be fixed on the basis of the particular items on the agenda. Some representatives stated that they would prefer the sessions of the Commission to be shortened to one week in even years, given that in those years the Commission would not consider the report of the Executive Director on follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

Chapter VIII

Administrative and budgetary questions

A. Structure of the debate

155. The Commission considered item 9 of its agenda, entitled "Administrative and budgetary questions" at its 1191st meeting, on 14 March 2000. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat on administrative and budgetary questions (E/CN.7/2000/10).

156. The representative of the Secretariat made an introductory statement summarizing the issues before the Commission set forth in the note by the Secretariat. He referred in particular to the request contained in paragraph 4 of the note, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, that the Commission should authorize charging up to 13 per cent in programme support charges on all UNDCP projects, irrespective of the execution modality, and for such charges to be authorized as of the beginning of the biennium 2000-2001. Following informal consultations with Member States, it was agreed that more time was required for consideration of the request. Statements were made by the representatives of France, Turkey, the United States of America and India.

157. One representative referred to the substantial increase in the contribution of his Government to the Fund of UNDCP during 1999, 15 per cent of which consisted of general-purpose contributions. He expressed strong reservations, however, concerning the proposal that UNDCP should increase support charges for government-executed projects from 5 to 13 per cent. He further indicated that his Government would be interested to know how any increased support cost charges on nationally executed projects would be used by UNDCP.

158. Another representative supported the proposal to defer consideration of the issue of programme support costs until the forty-fourth session of the Commission in order to allow for a more thorough review, in line with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Other representatives concurred with that position.

159. In summarizing the discussion, the representative of the Secretariat indicated that there had been no increase in the number of posts financed from the Fund of UNDCP in the approved support budget for the biennium 2000-2001. With regard to the issue of programme support costs, he indicated that the concerns expressed by some members of the Commission led him to believe that there was a need for it to conduct a further review. Replying to a question relating to the new financial system being established within UNDCP, he indicated that the Secretariat would endeavour to contain the costs within existing budget limits. Any increase would be reflected in a transparent manner in the revised support budget for the biennium 2000-2001. He drew the attention of the Commission to the medium-term plan for international drug control, which was before it for its consideration and comments.

160. The Commission decided to reconsider the issue of programme support charges in the context of the revised budget for the biennium 2000-2001 at its forty-fourth session, in 2001, to allow for consultations with all interested parties.

Chapter IX

Convening a ministerial-level segment and including the item of the agenda entitled "General debate" at future sessions of the Commission

A. Structure of the debate

161. The Commission considered item 10 of its agenda, entitled "Consideration of (a) the timing and theme of any ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission and (b) the modalities for the inclusion of the item entitled 'General debate' and the themes to be addressed by the Commission at future sessions", at its 1192nd meeting, on 15 March 2000.

162. The Secretariat introduced the item and indicated that following consultations held during the reconvened forty-second session of the Commission and during its intersessional meetings, it was decided not to have a general debate at the forty-third session, in particular since no theme had been identified for such a debate. The Commission, at its reconvened forty-second session, had decided that it should examine at its forty-third session the modalities for the inclusion of the item entitled "General

debate" and the themes to be addressed by the Commission at future sessions, as well as the manner in which the general debate would be organized and structured. The Secretariat reminded the Commission that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/30, had recommended that the Commission should convene, whenever appropriate, ministerial-level segments of its sessions to focus on specific themes related to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The Council had requested the Commission, at its forty-third session, to consider the timing of and theme for any such ministerial-level segment.

163. At the 1192nd meeting, on 15 March, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Colombia, the United States of America, Mexico, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Czech Republic, Canada, Australia, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Austria, Germany, Italy, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Venezuela, Turkey, Japan, Spain, Romania, the Republic of Korea, Sudan, the Russian Federation, Brazil, Uruguay, Egypt, Angola, Chile, Ghana, Argentina, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ukraine, the Philippines and Mauritius and the observers for Guatemala (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Morocco, Croatia, the Netherlands, South Africa, Slovenia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Zambia, Papua New Guinea, Madagascar, Poland, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan and Burkina Faso.

B. Deliberations

164. During the consideration of the item, several suggestions were put forward with regard to the themes to be considered in the general debate, and to the convening of a ministerial-level segment. There was agreement that the general debate should not consist of a series of statements, but should involve a focused discussion on a specific theme and should accordingly be termed "Thematic debate".

165. To ensure a focused discussion of the themes selected, it was recognized that sufficient time and resources should be allocated to the preparation of the thematic debate, including the use of expert panels to lead the discussion. The organization of the thematic debate, including the role of expert panellists, could be considered during inter-sessional meetings prior to the forty-fourth session of the Commission.

166. The Commission agreed on the following theme for discussion at the forty-fourth session: "Building partnerships to address the world drug problem". Examples of sub-items to be considered under the theme included: cooperation between health authorities, the system of education and law enforcement; prevention of drug abuse among children and youth; cooperation between the judicial system and health authorities. The sub-items covered under the theme for the forty-fourth session were to be finalized during the inter-sessional meetings prior to the meeting of the Commission.

167. It was also agreed that the thematic debate at the forty-fifth session should address the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/4 E).

168. Several representatives expressed their views concerning the timing and theme of any ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission. A discussion of the various suggestions led to agreement on the convening of a ministerial-level segment in 2003 and 2008. During those two years of crucial importance for the assessment of progress in meeting the objectives and targets established at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the ministerial-level segment would provide political momentum for the future work of the Commission. Having reached agreement on the issue of timing, the Commission did not consider it appropriate, at the current stage, to discuss the specific theme, content or organization of the ministerial level segments.

Chapter X
Other business

A. Structure of the debate

169. The Commission considered item 12 of its agenda, entitled "Other business", at its 1193rd meeting, on 15 March 2000. It had before it the provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission (E/CN.7/2000/L.1/Add.9).

B. Deliberations

170. Several representatives expressed their views regarding the duration of the sessions of the Commission during odd- and even-numbered years.

171. The Commission decided to include the question of the duration of its sessions as an item of the agenda for its forty-fourth session. The Secretariat was requested to prepare a background paper identifying the daily operational and other budgetary cost implications of convening the Commission. The background paper was to include information about the duration of other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, such as the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in order to enhance awareness of the work of the Council in general.

C. Action taken

172. At its 1193rd meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Commission approved for submission to the Economic and Social Council the draft provisional agenda and documentation requirements for its forty-fourth session, on the understanding that informal inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda as well as the documentation requirements (for the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision 1).

Chapter XI

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-third session

173. The Commission considered item 13 of its agenda, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-third session", at its 1193rd meeting, on 15 March 2000. The rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2000/L.1 and Add.1-9).

174. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-third session, as orally amended.

Chapter XII

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

175. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-third session in Vienna, from 6 to 15 March 2000. The Chairman of the forty-second session of the Commission opened the forty-third session. The Executive Director of UNDCP addressed the opening meeting.

B. Attendance

176. The session was attended by representatives of 49 States members of the Commission (Benin, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique and Sierra Leone were not represented). Observers for other States Members of the United Nations, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

177. In its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following arrangements for the election of the bureau of the Commission in order to implement the provisions of paragraph 3 for enhancing the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

> "... with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play a more active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal inter-sessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the Programme."

In the light of that decision, and in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the bureau of the forty-second session of the Commission continued to serve as the bureau for its forty-third session.

178. At the 1181st meeting, on 6 March 2000, an election was held to replace the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur in accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure. The officers elected for the forty-third session were as follows:

Chairman: Mohammad S. Amirkhizi (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Vice-Chairmen: Pavel Vacek (Czech Republic)
Camilo Vázquez (Spain)
Olga Pellicer (Mexico)

Rapporteur: Kureng Akuei Pac (Sudan)

179. A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups (the ambassadors of Austria, China, Ethiopia, Guatemala and Romania) was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991. The extended bureau met on 6 and 10 March 2000 to consider matters related to the organization of work during the session.

180. The Commission, immediately following the closure of its forty-third session, held the first meeting of its forty-fourth session for the sole purpose of electing the new chairman and other members of the bureau in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

181. At its 1181st meeting, on 6 March 2000, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2000/1), which had been approved by the Commission at its reconvened forty-second session. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

A. Structure of the agenda by segments

Normative segment

Mandates received from the General Assembly

3. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, including guidelines and the consideration of the establishment of indicators for reporting on the progress achieved, and on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

Treaty-based and normative functions

4. Reduction of illicit demand for drugs:
   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.
5. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
      (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
      (ii) Countering money-laundering;
      (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.
6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
   (c) International cooperation in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;
   (d) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
      (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
      (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

7. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

8. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

9. Administrative and budgetary questions.

B. Organizational and other matters

10. Consideration of (a) the timing and theme of any ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission and (b) the modalities for inclusion of the item entitled "General debate" and the themes to be addressed by the Commission at future sessions.

11. Provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-third session.

E. Documentation

182. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex III.

Chapter XIII

Opening of the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

183. Following the closure of its forty-third session, the Commission, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30, opened its forty-fourth session for the sole purpose of electing the new chairman and other members of the bureau in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

184. At its 1194th meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Commission elected the following officers for its forty-fourth session:

Chairman:	Pavel Vacek (Czech Republic)
Vice-Chairmen:	Camilo Vázquez (Spain)
	Sergio Medinaceli Sosa (Bolivia)
	Sameh Hassan Shoukry (Egypt)
Rapporteur:	To be decided following consultations in the Group of Asian States

185. At the same meeting, the new Chairman made an opening statement.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Angola	Fidelino Loy de Figueiredo, José Machado, Pedro Félix Kissok, Lunga K. Diyezwa
Argentina	Lorenzo Cortese, Juan de Lezica, Mónica Perlo-Reviriego, Alberto Calabrese, Ricardo Massot
Australia	Max Hughes, Sue Kerr, Liz Atkins, Michelle Capitaine, David Hammond, Helen Stylianou, Matt Leverett, Declan King, Richard Bingham, Chris Eaton
Austria	Hans-Peter Manz, Gerhard Stadler, Walter Czapek, Sabine Haas, Johanna Schopper, Rainer Eigner, Guenther Hammer, Ewald Hoeld, Andrea Binder, Christian Fellner, Christian Ebner, Susanne Kepler-Schlesinger
Bolivia	Sergio Medinaceli Sosa, Jaime Niño de Guzmán, Mary Carrasco Monje, Juan Ignacio Siles
Brazil	Sergio de Queiroz Duarte, Marcos da Costa Leite, Aluízio Madruga de Moura e Souza, Luís Ivaldo Villafañe Gomes Santos
Canada	Paul Dubois, Diane Jacovella, Alan Morgan, Dann Michols, Carole Bouchard, Derk Doornbos, Philip Pinnington, Christian Roy, Marilyn White, William Young, Lisa Mattar, Michel Perron, Paddy Meade
Chile	Osvaldo Puccio, Patricio Powell, Frank Tressler, José Miguel Concha
China	Zhang Yishan, Chen Cunyi, Lo Ku Ka-lee Clarie, Wang Qianrong, Liu Yinghai, Chong Yau Ling, Wang Xiangdong, Wei Xiaojun, Gao Feng, Yang Liuying, Yang Xiaokun, Zhang Daoming, Zhang Yuanxu, Huang Bohua, Chen Lianxi, Zhao Qiang
Colombia	Hector Charry Samper, Jairo Montoya Pedroza, Augusto Perez, Jorge Trujillo Rangel, Nelson Alvarado Rozo, Diana Mejia Molina, Carlos Rodriguez Bocanegra
Côte d'Ivoire	Kili Fagnidi Fiacre Adam
Cuba	Angel Ros Antón, Luis García Peraza, Enrique Jardines Macías, Aurora Gramatges López, Eliseo Zamora Hernández, Fernando del Pino Legón
Czech Republic	Pavel Vacek, Alexander Slabý, Josef Radimecký, Josef Bažant, Gabriel Berzsi, Ladislav Gawlik, Bohumír Marek, Eva Marešová, Jaromir Neužil, Ludmila Slabá, Tereza Štefková, Jaroslav Štěpánek, Markéta Šuraňová

* Benin, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique and Sierra Leone were not represented at the session.

Denmark	Henrik Wøhlk, Mogens Jørgensen, Henrik Kiil, Inger Marie Conradsen, Susanne Greve, Lis Garval, Gitte Hundahl, Jane Felding, Jørn P. Sørensen, Dorthe Lindberg, Carsten Krogh
Ecuador	Alfredo Santoro Donoso, Franklin Chavez
Egypt	Sameh Hassan Shoukry, Farouk Abu Al Atta, Ibrahim Khairat, Khaled Sarwat, Yasser El Atawy
France	Nicole Maestracchi, Bérengère Quincy, Philippe Delacroix, Bénédicte Contamin, Jacques Lajoie, Charley Causeret, Alice Guiton, Chantal Gatignol, Catherine Bilger, Patrick Deunet, Gilles Aubry, François Jaspart, Françoise Vance, Stéphane Dutheil de la Rochere, Gwen Keromnes, Dominique Gubler
Germany	Helmut Butke, Martin Köhler, Hans Peter Plischka, Uwe Wewel, Herbert Bayer, Milan Simandl, Uwe Schelhorn, Richard Dyszy, Barbara Singer, Christoph Berg
Ghana	Kwaku Acheampong Bonful, K. B. Quantson, J. J. Nwaneampeh
Greece	Jean A. Yennimatas, Andromache Antoniadis, Ekaterini Fountoulaki
India	H. P. Kumar, G. C. Srivastava, Romesh Bhattacharji, S. K. Goel, R. K. Sharma, J .Y. Umranikar
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mohammad S. Amirkhizi, Mohammad Fallah, Gholamhossein Bolandiyan, Mehdi Danesh Yazdi, Reza Nazarahari, Mohammad Ali Shafiei-Pourfard, Majid Darakhshan, Esmaeil Afshari, Sayed Ali Mohammad Mousavi, M. Najafi, Heshmatollah Taslimi
Italy	Vincenzo Manno, Giulio Prigioni, Gioacchino Polimeni, Pippo Micalizio, Roberto Pietroni, Claudio Vaccaro, Maria Virginia Rizzo, Chiara Monzali, Irma Drammissino, Roberto Liotto
Japan	Nobuyasu Abe, Masayoshi Kamohara, Yasunori Tsuruta, Yasunori Orita, Motohito Nishizawa, Tetsuro Ogawa, Kiyoshi Koinuma, Kaoru Misawa, Yoshitake Yamada, Takahiro Terasaki, Hiroki Sakai, Katsuro Okawachi, Tomoki Saegusa, Toshiyoshi Tominaga, Nobuhiro Watanabe, Koji Otabe
Kazakhstan	Nurlan Abdirov, S. T. Tursynov, A. A. Akhmetov
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Soubanh Srithirath, Viloun Silaprany, Phanthakone Champasith
Lebanon	William Habib, Georges El-Hajjar, Walid El-Hachem, Sami Daher, Caroline Ziade
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Said Abdulaati, Ali Akasha, Emhemmed M. Khsheba, Hamed Daw Shamndi, Faisal Elshaeri
Mauritius	Sin Yan Leung Ki Fun
Mexico	Olga Pellicer, Marcela Mora Córdoba, Eduardo Jaramillo Navarrete, Joel Hernández, Miriam Gabriela Medel Garcia

Peru	Gilbert Chauny, Liliam Ballón de Amézaga, Raul Loarte, Luis Rodriguez, Manuel Alvarez
Philippines	Victor G. Garcia III, Rey M. San Pedro, Jewel F. Canson, Maria Cleofe R. Natividad, May Anne A. Padua, Felix V. de Leon, Jr., Tommy P. S. Lim
Portugal	Vitalino Canas, João Rosa Lã, Elza Pais, Carlos Pais, Fernando Mendes, Jorge Leal, Carlos Nunes Gomes, Rodrigo Coutinho, Maria Célia Ramos, Maria de Fátima Neutel, Maria Marília de Noronha, Valente Ricardo, Fátima Trigueiros, Elsa Maia, Ana Sofia Santos, Cristina Pucarinho, Cristina Ferreira
Republic of Korea	Chung Dal-ho, Chung Hae-moon, Jeong Sun-tae, Ahn Sang-hoi, Park Sung-woo, Choi Hong-ghi, Lee Chul, Kim Kwang-ho, Hur Young-bum, Geong Iook-sang
Romania	Liviu Bota, Adrian Vierita
Russian Federation	Valery V. Loshchinin, Sergey B. Shestakov, Alexander N. Sergeev, Alexander V. Klepov, Anatolyi A. Roumyantsev, Sergey A. Vornakov, Viacheslav V. Sergeev, Sergey V. Zemskyi, Andrey Y. Averin
Slovakia	Alojz Némethy, Zuzana Pánisová, Roman Bužek, Oksana Tomová, Alojz Nociar, Mária Chmelová, Štefan Matús, Imrich Bet'ko, Mária Marčáková, Lubomir Okruhlica
Spain	Antonio Ortiz, Camilo Vázquez, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz, Luis Dominguez Arqués, Mariola Alvárez, Cristino Ortiz, Alejandro Abello, José Luis Valle, Fernando Santos
Sudan	Sayed El Hussein Osman Abdalla, Kureng Akuei Pac
Swaziland	Clifford S. Mamba, Melusie M. Masuku
Switzerland	Marianne von Grünigen, Paul J. Dietschy, Ulrich Locher, Urs Breiter, Martin Strub, Diane Steber Büchli, Lorenzo Schnyder von Wartensee
Thailand	Sorasit Sangprasert, Komgrich Patpongpanit, Viroj Sumyai, Tanita Nakin, Rewatt Catithammanit, Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Morakot Sriswasdi
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ivan Tulevski, Ognen Maleski, Margarita Trajkova, Nenad Kolev, Sanja Zografska-Krsteska
Turkey	Hakki Teke, Yasar Yakis, Mevlüt Karakaya, Ahmet Erdurmus, Hursit Imren, Emin Arslan, Ismtan Kadioğullari, Ahmet Alpman, Asim Arar, Aydin Özbay, Filiz Elgezdi, Mehmet Yildirim, Bilgi Alpan, Erkan Demirkan, Tülay Korkmaz, Ali Sait Akin, Hacer Tasdemir, Nilüfer Erdem Kaygisiz, Neval Gündüz
Ukraine	Vasyl Levoshko, Tetiana Victorova, Mykola Melenevskyi, Victoria Kuvshynnykova

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Vic Hogg, John Freeman, Keith Hellawell, Anna Howard, Alan D. Macfarlane, James Saunders, Annabelle Bolt, Barry Wynne, Danny Wells, Fiona Young, Les Fiander, Len Hynds, Steven Welsh Euan Forbes, Wilma Gillanders
United States of America	Wendy Chamberlin, James Callahan, Laura Kennedy, Kathleen Barmon, Thomas Coony, Paul Degler, John Kellogg, Chuck Michel, Kathleen Pala, Wayne Raabe, Frank Sapienza, June Sivilli, Terrance Woodworth
Uruguay	Alberto Scavarelli, Fructuoso Pittaluga-Fonseca, Gustavo Alvarez, Elena Fajardo
Venezuela	Mildred Camero, Fidel Garófolo, Boanerges Salazar, Carlos Pozzo, Neiza Pineda, Rita Azuaje

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations

Centre for International Crime Prevention, International Narcotics Control Board, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Specialized agencies

International Labour Office, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization), European Commission, European Community, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, European Police Office, International Centre for Migration Policy Development, International Criminal Police Organization, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status:

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, Zonta International

Special consultative status:

Disabled People's International, European Women's Lobby, General Arab Women Federation, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation

Roster A

International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, Inc.

Annex II

Programme budget implications of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 42/11 on guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly*

A. Requests contained in resolution 42/11

1. At its reconvened forty-second session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted resolution 42/11 on guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The resolution was brought to its attention by the inter-sessional working group to elaborate guidelines to facilitate reporting on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolution S-17/2, annex) adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex) adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. In paragraph 20 of the Political Declaration, the General Assembly called upon all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 agreed upon at the special session, and requested the Commission to analyse these reports in order to enhance the cooperative effort to combat the world drug problem.

2. Operative paragraphs 1 to 9 of the resolution, entitled "Guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly", read as follows:

"*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*,

...

"1. *Adopts* the unified, single questionnaire annexed to the present resolution, that includes the information required on all action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

"2. *Requests* Member States to transmit to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, electronically, if possible by 30 June 2000, their replies to the first biennial questionnaire;

"3. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare a single biennial report, which should also cover the difficulties encountered in meeting the objectives and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session, on the basis of questionnaires provided by Member States, to be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The first biennial report should be examined by the Commission at its regular session in the year 2001. Subsequent reports would be examined by the Commission in the years 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2008. The Commission could consider, at its reconvened session in 2003, whether this timetable remained appropriate;

"4. *Requests* the Executive Director to cover in his report the efforts of Governments to meet the objectives and target dates established by the General

* For the text of the resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No.8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I.

Assembly at its twentieth special session, on the basis of a comprehensive, confidential and balanced treatment of information covering all aspects of the drug problem. The report of the Executive Director should contain information on global trends, organized by region and covering the action plans and sets of measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme should also draw on its expertise and experience gained from its global technical assistance programmes and information collected under various relevant questionnaires;

"5. *Calls on* the Executive Director to submit to Member States his biennial report no later than three months prior to its review by the Commission. If in that period of time and within existing rules, any Government considers it necessary to comment in writing in a concise and specific manner on any information relating to its territory that is included in the report and that it has not provided, those comments should be annexed to the report. The Commission should consider holding informal inter-sessional meetings to consider the biennial report of the Executive Director during the above-mentioned three-month period and to initiate the follow-up process;

"6. *Considers* that the gathering and presentation of information on the follow-up to the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session must be done by States. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme has a central role to play in supporting Governments in their efforts to perform that task;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to inform the Commission on the action of the Programme and the United Nations system in assisting Member States in meeting the objectives and target dates set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and in meeting the mandates addressed to the Programme and to the United Nations system;

"8. *Decides* to submit a report to the General Assembly in the years 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration. The Commission should consider establishing, at its forty-third session or before, a set of common indicators, criteria and parameters for the preparation of its report;

"9. *Also decides* to assess the reporting guidelines and questionnaires at regular intervals, in order to ensure that they continue to meet the needs of Member States. Consideration would also be given to streamlining the annual reports questionnaire submitted by Member States."

B. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. The activities proposed in resolution 42/11 are related to section 15, International drug control, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001, and to Programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001. In particular, the proposed activities relate to subprogramme 2: International drug control monitoring and policy-making. No provision has been made under the approved or proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 in relation to the requests quoted above.

4. The activities are related to those foreseen in the overview to section 15, International drug control (A/54/6 (Sect. 15)), paragraph 15.10, which provides that "For the biennium 2000-2001, particular focus will be placed ... on reaching specific targets under the action plans adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly."

5. Implementation of resolution 42/11 requires support under subprogramme 2, under the responsibility of the Division for Treaty Affairs and Support to Drug Control Organs, the main focus of its activities being to provide support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board. Activities under this subprogramme are normative in nature and are mainly funded by the regular budget.

6. The activities provided for would be undertaken by the secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which, as indicated in section 15, paragraph 15.46, "provides high-quality analytical, organizational and administrative support to the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and intergovernmental conferences on drug control to ensure the effective discharge of their treaty, normative and operational functions, including the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly". The expected accomplishments are to be assimilated to those foreseen in paragraph 15.48 (b). The outputs to be delivered during the biennium 2000-2001, as indicated in paragraph 15.49 (a) (ii) a., include an "Annual report on activities undertaken by the Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly".

7. The activities foreseen include: finalizing one unified single questionnaire to cover the information required on all action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session; assessing the reporting guidelines and questionnaire at regular intervals; collecting and collating information provided by Member States; preparation of a single biennial report on the basis of questionnaires provided by Member States, to be submitted to the Commission no later than three months prior to its review by the Commission and including information on global trends analysed by region; assisting governments in the gathering and presentation of information on the follow-up to the action plans and measures adopted at the special session; preparation of a report of the Executive Director of UNDCP to the Commission in the years 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2008 and a progress report (2003) and a final report (2008) to the General Assembly on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration; servicing the meetings of the Commission (inter-sessional and regular sessions) dealing with the follow-up to the special session. Other activities derived from the requests include the establishment of a database on subjects covered by action plans and measures adopted at the special session, particularly for processing approximately 150 questionnaires expected to be received from Member States, and contributing to the report of the Executive Director of UNDCP.

8. These activities are in addition to those currently carried out by the secretariat, and would require additional resources to be undertaken. No provision has been made for these activities in the current budget proposal of the Secretary-General for the 2000-2001 biennium now before the General Assembly. In particular, it is estimated that the activities would necessitate the ongoing work of one Professional staff member at the P-4 level, to provide the skills and maturity of judgement required for this work. In addition, given the volume of data and information to be synthesized and analysed, and its complex and sensitive nature, the professional staff would need to be supported by one General Service staff member at the G-6 level. No other additional costs are foreseen.

Budget implications of the requests

9. These requirements translate into the following amounts using published standard salary costs for Vienna:

Year	*Category level*	*Net salary (United States dollars)*	*Common staff costs (United States dollars)*	*Total (United States dollars)*
2000	P-4	84 000	30 200	114 200
	GS/OL	40 600	14 600	55 200
2001	P-4	85 000	30 600	115 600
	GS/OL	40 600	14 600	55 200
Total for biennium 2000-2001				340 200

Annex III

List of documents before the Commission at its forty-third session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2000/1	2	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
E/CN.7/2000/2	3	Report of the Executive Director on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2000/3	4 (a)	Report of the Executive Director on the follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
E/CN.7/2000/4	4 (b)	Note by the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse
E/CN.7/2000/5	5 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2000/6	5 (b) (iii)	Report of the Executive Director on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development
E/CN.7/2000/7	6 (a)	Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances
E/CN.7/2000/8	7	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control
E/CN.7/2000/9	8	Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2000/10	9	Note by the Secretariat on administrative and budgetary questions
E/CN.7/2000/CRP.1	6 (d) (ii)	Report of the Conference on Amphetamine-type Stimulants in East and South-east Asia, held at Tokyo from 24 to 27 January 2000
E/CN.7/2000/CRP.2		Reports by intergovernmental organizations
E/CN.7/2000/CRP.3	4	Drug information systems: principles, structures and indicators

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2000/CRP.4	9	Note by the Secretariat on the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005
E/CN.7/2000/L.1 and Add.1-9	12	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-third session
E/CN.7/2000/L.2/ Rev.1	5	Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea
E/CN.7/2000/L.3/ Rev.1	6	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs
E/CN.7/2000/L.4/ Rev.1	6	Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs
E/CN.7/2000/L.5/ Rev.1	4	International cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children
E/CN.7/2000/L.6/ Rev.1	5 (b)	Internet
E/CN.7/2000/L.7/ Rev.1	6	Control of precursor chemicals
E/CN.7/2000/L.8/ Rev.1	3	Streamlining the annual reports questionnaire
E/CN.7/2000/L.9/ Rev.1	4	Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach
E/CN.7/2000/L.10	3	Withdrawn
E/CN.7/2000/L.11/ Rev.2	4	Enhancing assistance to drug abusers
E/CN.7/2000/L.12/ Rev.1	6	Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants
E/CN.7/2000/L.13/ Rev.1	5	Enhancing regional cooperation through a database on drug-related crimes
E/CN.7/2000/L.14/ Rev.1	4	Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
E/CN.7/2000/L.15/ Rev.1	5 (b)	Illicit cultivation

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2000/L.16	3	Programme budget implications of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 42/11 on guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2000/L.17	3	Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations
E/CN.7/2000/INF.1		List of participants

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